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West Europe Report

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POLITICAL

CYPRUS

DENKTAS RAPS GREEK CYPRIOTS FOR MISSING PERSONS 'PROPAGANDA'

TA 311200 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] President Denktas has said that if the Greek Cypriot side wishes the Committee on Missing Persons to continue its work, the Greek Cypriot leadership are to give up its months-long provocations. The president noted that the Greeks and Greek Cypriots had, in spite of all agreements, pushed again the missing persons issue to an international propaganda platform. Stressing that the Greek Cypriot side was very much to blame in this matter, President Denktas pointed out that Mr Kiprianou too was aware that at a time when the Autonomous Cyprus Committee on Missing Persons continued its work, it would be contrary to the agreements constituting that Committee to take up the matter in other fields. The Greek Cypriot side, stressed President Denktas, should choose between the Committee's work and propaganda in other fields through unilateral allegations. In this connection, great responsibility rested also with the third member of the Committee, Mr Worth.

The president said that it was the Greek Cypriot side which had been withholding information about the state of hundreds of unarmed Turks, who, in the days when in 1963 and 1964 the Greek Cypriots began to tell the world that they are the government in Cyprus, were kidnapped from the streets and workplaces and killed. These missing persons of the Turkish Cypriot side were [word indistinct] before the world through the UN secretary general's document.

President Denktas stressed that the Turkish Cypriot side expected information from the Greek Cypriots both on these missing Turkish Cypriots and those massacred at Ayvasil [Ayios Vasilios] and other places and buried in mass graves in addition to the Turkish Cypriots taken away in 1974 from Tokhni, Mari, Zyyi, Maratha, Sandallar [Sandalaris] and Aloa and killed in cold blood. The Greek Cypriot side should not skip the hair-raising stories of these people and should behave humanly in this matter. The Greek Cypriots, said the president, were also trying to shift the blame for the killing of thousands of their own people during the coup of 1974 to the Turkish Cypriot side in order to avoid a blood feud between themselves.

If, in spite of all these facts, the Greek Cypriots continued their propaganda drive, it would be they who would lose in the long run.

President Denktas called upon the world not to give the opportunity to the Greek Cypriots who have killed even their own people in thousands to hush up their own crime and hold the Turkish Cypriot side responsible for it.

/12913

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POLITICAL

CYPRUS

BRIEFS

TURKISH CYPRIOT ON SMUGGLED ARMS--The spokesman of the Foreign Affairs Ministry has announced that today's Greek Cypriot press reports to the effect that smuggled weapons, electronic equipment, and other goods were discovered in a ship sailing between Gazimagosa [Famagusta] and Latakia are a figment of the imagination. The spokesman issued a statement on the subject today, asserting that Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus authorities are not aware of such an incident. The spokesman noted that it has become clear that the reports were deliberately concocted by Greek Cypriot sources. [Text]
[(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 29 May 86 TA] /12913

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POLITICAL

DENMARK

SCHLUTER REJECTS CALLS FOR FALL ELECTION DESPITE POLL DROP

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 6 Jun 86 p 8

[Article by Morten Larsen]

[Excerpts] "There will be no election in the fall," Prime Minister Poul Schluter (Conservative Party) stated yesterday in a speech to an audience of approximately 300 people in the Aldershvile Park in Bagsvaerd.

He declined to give the exact date for the election but established that the government is prepared to utilize the entire four-year parliamentary period as far as possible.

"It is in itself a good sign that after decades of elections at least every 2 years, we have finally created the solidarity and the continuity without interruption in the political work which provide the possibility of results," said the prime minister.

Poul Schluter recognized that the opinions of the voters according to the most recent opinion polls have not been favorable for the government.

"The opinion polls show a race ending in a tie, and that will remain the case for still some time--perhaps till the very day that I issue writs for an election. But I am convinced that in the event of an election, the Danish voters will maintain the positive cooperation between the Four-Leaf-Clover parties and the Radical Liberal Party over a cooperation between the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist People's Party," he said.

"Recently, the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist People's Party have cooperated more closely than we have been used to seeing. They even talk about a government cooperation. We have to take their word for it and believe in the warning," Poul Schluter stressed.

The prime minister accounted for the government's results and, in that connection, touched on the subject of the tax pressure, which still is very high.

"I recognize, in fact, I stress and admit without reservations that the tax pressure has to be higher than is desirable in order for us to get rid of the old deficit and the old debt. We have to get rid of that, for we cannot leave an indebted country to the next generation," he said.

"We are now in a situation where the interest payments of the state are declining and the employment rate increasing. That is why I can discern a future where it will become possible to ease the tax pressure considerably," Poul Schluter added.

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POLITICAL

DENMARK

CLOSING FOLKETING DEBATE FOCUSES ON 'FOOTNOTES,' NEXT ELECTION

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 30 May 86 p 8

[Article by Thorkild Dahl and Morten Larsen: "Schlüter: We Have Achieved the Most Important Objectives"]

[Text] "Interest rates have been halved, inflation has dropped considerably, there is confidence in the krone, and the private sector has plenty of push," the prime minister said in the concluding debate. The balance of payments is the problem now. The deficit is still "unsatisfactorily high," and there is need for "very expansive" industrial development.

"The four-party coalition government has far from achieved all the goals we set ourselves when the four parties took over the responsibility of governing. But we have achieved many of the most important objectives," Prime Minister Poul Schlüter (Conservative Party) maintained during the concluding debate.

There is confidence in the krone, interest rates have been halved, high inflation has become low inflation, and the private sector has acquired push. Above all, 160,000 more have gotten jobs.

What is lacking is to overcome the balance of payments deficit. It this year too will be "unsatisfactorily high," the prime minister acknowledged.

"We need very expansive industrial development if we want to ensure that already in the course of 1988 we will manage to achieve equilibrium in the balance of payments," Poul Schlüter said.

The first step is the action plan for research and development, which has just been presented. In the next Folketing session the government will come with a united plan for a longterm dynamic industrial policy and an aggressive job market and training policy.

The prime minister stressed that during the course of the year many "positive and valuable reforms" have been carried out. This shows that valuable improvements and innovations can be carried out although a tight expenditure policy is being conducted, he said.

"The four-party-coalition parties have now stuck together in a government coalition for almost four years. This is an innovation in our political development which will leave many important marks," Poul Schlüter stressed.

Turning to those critics who have reproached the government for its not having conducted a sufficiently distinct nonsocialist policy, the prime minister said that the government is a minority government which must be able to cooperate so well with others that the necessary results can be achieved.

"Flexibility and consideration are required, and understanding that the government cannot get its way every single time in all details. It can perhaps be permitted to suggest cautiously that it has not been so either," Poul Schlüter said, who stressed that the government is prepared as far as possible to take advantage of the entire four-year Folketing term.

"This is in itself a quality," he said.

The Red Cabinet in Focus

The nonsocialist parties see the S-SF [Social Democratic Party - Socialist People's Party] policy as a "real nightmare" for the people. The left-wing parties want a change in government, and the SF's chairman commended the Social Democratic Party for "the best coalition in many years."

The prospect of a red majority after a general election occupied both the government parties and the opposition in the concluding debate.

The nonsocialist parties saw a policy based on a common denominator between the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist People's Party as a "real nightmare" for the Danish people, while the left-wing parties saw in a change in government the only hope of getting straightened out the lopsided division of the society which they think is the result of the government's policy.

The Social Democratic speakers in the debate refrained from occupying themselves with the coalition possibilities for a Social Democratic government and were content with referring to the party's platform for a new Social-Democratic-led government.

"It is not a platform which is liberal with promises," Sven Auken said.

The Conservative spokesman, Grethe Fenger Møller, however, found that the Social Democratic Party's and Socialist People's Party's demand for a common economic policy shows their total lack of realism.

"They want to destroy the economy through big increases in public expenditures, destroy business's confidence in the future through compulsory ØD [economic democracy] arrangements, and let the cost level rise without restraint by reducing the work week to 35 hours with full wage compensation," she said.

This made SF-er Jes Lunde complain that Grethe Fenger Møller had not prepared herself better before she commented on the SF's policy.

"There is no basis in the SF's policy for claiming that we want to shorten the work week to 35 hours with full wage compensation, and the repeated claims that the SF wants to use the gross national product several times over are undocumented empty talk," he said.

The Socialist People's Party's chairman, Gert Petersen, was disappointed about the Social Democratic Party's compromise with the government regarding tax reform, rental values and the civil servant legislation.

"Fortunately this is not the only trend we see in the Social Democratic Party. In a long list of--yes, I think in all other--areas, in the time which has passed there has been the best coalition between the Social Democratic Party and Socialist People's Party which we have seen in many years. I hope that this coalition trend will be absolutely dominating in the coming session, so that a majority of the people can see for themselves that there is a realistic alternative," Gert Petersen said.

Must Continue to Live with Footnotes

However, the Radical Liberals do not see it as a goal in itself to bring a government into a security policy minority. The prime minister cautioned against the desire to strike demonstrative blows in the air.

The concluding debate in the Folketing demonstrated that the government must still live with the fact that a majority outside the government--including the economic compromise partner, the Radical Liberal Party--is laying down the line in Denmark's security policy.

The Radical Liberal leader, Niels Helveg Petersen, still confesses cooperation with the left-wing parties, but stressed the fact that for the Radical Liberals it is not a goal in itself to bring a government into a minority in security policy questions.

"We have other objectives with the position we have taken. We want Denmark to play an active role in the circle of West European countries which are working for negotiation, arms reduction and detente and against a weapons race--especially in the nuclear weapons area," he said.

Prime Minister Poul Schlüter declared himself an absolute advocate of using every means toward contributing to a Western attitude which can result in detente and, not least, reduction of the nuclear threat.

"But in our eagerness to achieve results in these important areas we must take care not to weaken the NATO alliance with demonstrative stands so that the other side's interest in reaching an understanding with NATO will be weakened," the prime minister said, who in this issue did not see any disparity between idealism and realism.

"The disparity is between the desire to strike demonstrative blows in the air, or to work tenaciously and patiently for genuine and authentic detente and arms reduction results," Poul Schlüter stressed.

Svend Auken (Social Democratic Party) said that this was the first time he had heard the foreign affairs minister being accused of being "tenacious and patient."

"The foreign affairs minister and his mainstays vacillate between indignation over and disdain for the Folketing's decisions. The result is the discouraging fact that it means less and less what Denmark says and that there is no prospect of Denmark's again being able to conduct a foreign policy before a new government comes," Svend Auken said.

Foreign-policywise, Prime Minister Poul Schlüter stated, incidentally, that the referendum regarding the EC package solved not only Denmark's and the government's problem, but also the opposition's problem regarding relations with EC.

"A definitive stage has now been established. This of course means that a form of EC peace has also come within the Social Democratic Party--yes, in a certain sense even within the SF's ranks. I am not dissatisfied with this sideways gain," Poul Schlüter said.

The SF's chairman, Cert Petersen, stated on the contrary that the SF and Social Democratic Party with a point of departure in the joint rejection of the EC package have been able to develop a coalition around a whole number of EC issues.

S and SF: Despondency and Confusion in Four-Party Coalition

The government has totally lost its grip on developments and for this reason the opposition is seeking to exploit all the possibilities which lie in the process of political disintegration.

The Social Democratic Party and SF outlined in these dark colors the situation for the nonsocialist four-party government when they took stock during the concluding debate.

Not unnaturally, the four government parties and their economic coalition partner, the Radical Liberal Party, saw the situation differently. They fastened upon the results which have been achieved: The government deficit is gone, interest rates and inflation are at a record low, employment is making progress, and there is an extraordinarily strong upswing in investment.

"How nice it would be if the Social Democratic Party would take off the Walkman with the old sad cliché, 'Oh, how bad it is,' and just half-open an eye. Then they would also find there that Denmark is making progress," the Conservative spokesman, Grethe Fenger Møller, said.

The Social Democratic spokesman, Svend Auken, maintained that the prime minister is professing a characteristic conservative "voodoo optimism" with daily invocations according to the refrain that it is going "inconceivably well."

"Deep inside nonsocialist circles it is acknowledged that the government is confused and the despondency is spreading," Sven Auken said with reference to the continued serious balance of payments deficit which the government itself acknowledges is due to too heavy private consumption and too poor progress in exports.

Radical Liberal Niels Helveg Petersen acknowledged that the developments in exports and the balance of payments are "clearly unsatisfactory."

"But had we followed the Social Democratic Party's instructions, the balance of payments would certainly have looked worse," Niels Helveg Petersen said, who added that it is "totally fundamental" to continue a policy which is based on an incomes policy, a fixed rate of exchange on the krone, and a tight expenditures policy, at the same time as important structure problems are being tackled.

The claims of disintegration trends in the government coalition were repudiated by the spokesmen for the Liberal Party and Conservative Party.

"The government parties have so much to contribute that we quite clearly want to work together through this election term and afterwards," Grethe Fenger Møller (Conservative Party) said.

The Liberal Party's Laurits Tørnaes said straight out that if anyone in the opposition was harboring expectations of a premature election they will be disappointed.

"The government coalition is more solid than at any time," he asserted.

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POLITICAL

DENMARK

POLL FINDS MOST OPPOSED TO U.S. AIR STRIKE ON LIBYA

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 6 Jun 86 p 12

[Article by Asger Schultz]

[Text] Even if the majority of the Danish population is of the opinion that the United States is right in its claim that Libya is the hotbed of international terrorism, and even if the relative majority, moreover, is of the opinion that the European Allies failed the United States in the current situation, people nevertheless cannot accept the U.S. bombing of Libya, nor do they believe that it will help matters.

This appears from a poll carried through by the Gallup Institute some time after the air strike when people were able to take a somewhat more detached view of the event.

A representative section of the Danish electorate, comprising approximately 1,000 respondents, was asked a number of questions, the first one of which ran as follows:

"The reason given by the United States for its bombing of Libya was that Libya is the hotbed of international terrorism and has been behind a number of terrorist actions directed against American institutions which have resulted in the loss of human lives. Do you believe that the United States is right in this claim?"

The answers to this question were as follows, distributed on the basis of the political party affiliations of those interviewed:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Total	55	21	24	100
To the right of the Social Democratic Party	67	11	22	100
The Social Democratic Party	49	29	22	100
To the left of the Social Democratic Party	46	39	15	100

The majority (55 percent) can accept the U.S. claim that Libya is the hotbed of terrorism, but every fifth Dane (21 percent) is directly opposed to the U.S. claim. It, moreover, appears that the sympathy for Libya is strongly related to a political left-wing orientation. No less than 39 percent of the most left-wing oriented voters exonerate Libya from terrorism.

The next question asked ran as follows:

"The United States, moreover, claims that it sought to persuade its European Allies to agree to peaceful economic and political sanctions against Libya but that the European Allies rejected such sanctions. Do you find that the United States was right in this claim?"

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Total	42	31	27	100
To the right of the Social Democratic Party	52	24	24	100
The Social Democratic Party	33	42	25	100
To the left of the Social Democratic Party	39	44	17	100

The respondents are less certain on this point. Even if the relative majority (42 percent as against 31 percent) accepts the U.S. charge, it appears that the absolute majority (58 percent) does not accept the U.S. claim. Only the actual nonsocialist voters generally find that the United States is right in its claim, while the left-wing oriented voters reject the U.S. claim.

The third question asked ran as follows:

"The United States directed a limited air attack against the two major cities of Libya in an attempt to put an end to terrorist actions on the part of Libya against the United States. Irrespective of the undesirable element of military actions in this area, do you find that the United States was justified or not justified in its air strike?"

	<u>Justified</u>	<u>Not Justified</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Total	23	59	18	100
To the right of the Social Democratic Party	38	45	17	100
The Social Democratic Party	14	64	22	100
To the left of the Social Democratic Party	15	80	5	100

As will appear from the table, the vast majority (59 percent) condemns the U.S. action against Libya. This also applies to the nonsocialist voters, even if the condemnation, as was to be expected, is far more pronounced among the most left-wing oriented voters (80 percent).

The reason for the condemnation of the U.S. action might, of course, be that the respondents found such action futile, and the following question was therefore also asked:

"If Libya is to blame for international terrorist actions, do you find that the U.S. air strike will damp such terrorist actions?"

And the answers were as follows:

	<u>Yes</u> %	<u>No</u> %	<u>No Opinion</u> %	<u>Total</u> %
Total	11	76	13	100
To the right of the Social Democratic Party	17	71	12	100
The Social Democratic Party	8	77	15	100
To the left of the Social Democratic Party	12	83	5	100

As will appear from above, but very few (11 percent) find that the U.S. action will have any cooling effect, while the vast majority does not believe that the action will have any preventive effect, and that applies to all political groups.

The Danes oppose the U.S. action, and they regard it as useless, and even if most of the voters find Libya guilty of terrorism, and even if a large proportion of these voters, moreover, agree that Europe did not support the U.S. non-military action, which was the opinion of nearly one third of the population, somewhat less than 50 percent of these voters nevertheless found that the U.S. military action was justified.

Reprinting subject to indication of BERLINGSKE TIDENDE and the Gallup Institute as sources.

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POLITICAL

DENMARK/GREENLAND

GREENLAND'S ATASSUT MP SWITCHES FROM SDP TO LIBERAL GROUP

Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 17 Jan 86 p 16

[Article by Bj.: "Greenland's MPs Join the Left"]

[Text] Greenland's MP Otto Steenholdt, Atassut, is now officially a member of the Moderate Liberal Party's group in the Folketing. Steenholdt has been a member of the Folketing since 1977, and until the change of government in 1982 he was a member of the Social Democrat's group in the Folketing, but he has since been a part of the government's parliamentary base. He left the Social Democrat's group when Greenland's other MP, Preben Lange, Siunut, switched from the Socialist People's Party to the Social Democrats.

With this addition to the Moderate Liberal Party's Folketing group, the group now has representatives from both the Faeroe Islands and Greenland, since the MP from the Faeroe Islands, Pauli Ellefsen, Sambandspartiet, already was a member of the Moderate Liberal Party group.

"The Moderate Liberals welcome Otto Steenholdt into the Folketing group," says the Moderate Liberal's party leader, Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen.

"The Moderate Liberal's group now has representatives from both North Atlantic parts of the realm. There are great similarities between the Moderate Liberal's fundamental positions and those we find in the Atassut Party in Greenland and the Sambands Party in the Faeroe Islands, and the Moderate Liberal Party values the close cooperation, the political cooperation, that has developed between our parties," says Elleman-Jensen.

The cooperation between the Moderate Liberals and Atassut can, among other things, be seen in the Moderate Liberals' having helped in the establishment of a Greenland-wide organization for Atassut, says the Foreign Minister.

12819
CSO: 3613/68

POLITICAL

GREECE

KKE (INT) MEETING RESULTS IN RENEWAL, RENAMING, REORIENTATION

Left of PASOK

Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 8-9 Jun 86 p 1

/Text/ The KKE (Int.), in a statement issued yesterday on the establishment of "a new party of the Left for the democratic and socialist rebirth of Greece," is placing itself on PASOK's leftist fringes. The statement is characterized by two factors that inevitably have a close connection --both positive and negative-- with corresponding positions by PASOK.

The first factor gives the KKE (Int.)'s initiative an identical starting out point with PASOK since "this initiative brings with it what is most positive and rich from the long history of the struggles of our people, the resistance, the pre-dictatorship EDA /United Democratic Left/, the Lambrakists, the 114, the fight against the junta and it joins it with current quests for a continuous Change without limits, with the people at the center of initiative and creation."

The second factor gives the extent of differentiation of the new party from PASOK, since it determines that "it will be motivated in its strategy by the third road toward socialism." This differentiation consists in the fact that while PASOK maintains that it is a socialist party it refuses to determine what type of socialism it is.

All-Around Wider Acceptance

Athens POLITIKA THEMATA in Greek 23-29 May 86 pp 15-16

/Excerpts/ Leonidas Kyrkos has succeeded in getting what many considered as unattainable during the first days of the KKE (Int.) congress at the Peace and Friendship Stadium. Through his proper handling of the situation and an impressive mixture of patience and versatility he averted the breakup of the party --at least for the present-- and at the same time he managed to have included in the party's decisions the renunciation of the terms "Marxism-Leninism," "proletarian internationalism" and "democratic centralism" as being "outmoded." These three terms constitute the basic dogmatic positions of a communist party. At the same time, Mr Kyrkos had determined to bring about a change in his party.

In cooperation with the K. Filinis group, L. Kyrkos and his colleagues who share his views on the changes in the party passed, by a vote of 289 to 212 (of the Bantias group), the basic decision that calls for the convening of a constitutional congress in the spring of 1987 for the purpose of setting up a new party of the Left. Taking part in this congress will be personalities of the broad leftist area. The congress will decide on the name of the new party and on its political and ideological character. At any rate, the reasons voiced by representatives of the Kyrkos and Filinis groups leave no doubt that the word "communist" will not appear in the name of the new party.

The elimination of the three terms referred to above and the expected removal of the word "communist" from the name will facilitate not only cooperation with the broad leftist forces that do not feel comfortable with the restricted context of Marxism-Leninism and also with the Communist Party of Greece --as strange as that may seem to the non-initiated. A great obstacle for any kind of limited cooperation between the KKE (Int.) and the KKE has up to now been the word "communist" in the name of the KKE (Int.). The KKE leadership considered the use of the term "communist" as an unacceptable infringement given the fact that it claimed the term for its own exclusive use. In the future, this bothersome "infringement" will not exist and cooperation will depend on substantive needs that will appear in the political arena.

Such cooperation will be facilitated by the basic orientation of the two parties. Despite the elimination of communist symbols and "Marxist-Leninist" dogmas that are mainly mentioned in the anti-democratic nature of communist parties, the new party that will take the place of the KKE (Int.) next year will remain geared to the basic leftist positions of Marxism. The common enemy will be the "capitalist structure" of society, "big capital," private enterprises that "lead to the exploitation of the workers," and, of course, the "Right."

On the other hand, the new party of the Left's having detached itself from communist symbols will make it more acceptable to the leftist masses. L. Kyrkos foresees that with its "opportunistic" rightist turn, PASOK will lose a significant part of its influence in the Left. According to this view, the thousands who voted for PASOK because they believed in its socialist promises now see their expectations dashed. Most of these voters continue not trusting the KKE. Nor are they unaware of nor do they shut their eyes to the anti-democratic and oppressive aspects of the Soviet model. These voters will not be disposed to switch to the KKE. Besides, for 40 years the number of voters who have lined up with the communist party in our country continues to fluctuate between 10-11 percent. Within a decade, PASOK grew not only through votes of centrists but through votes cast by leftists who sought asylum outside of the restricted framework of the KKE. L. Kyrkos believes that those unhappy PASOK leftists will seek solace in the new party.

If this reasoning is correct, the establishment of the new party will create problems for PASOK. Indeed, perhaps A. Papandreou's outburst at a recent Chamber of Deputies session, when turning to L. Kyrkos he pointed out to him that he and those in his party were people of a political elite who thought and acted with arrogance and snobism, was due to this possibility.

It is rather certain that PASOK's stand vis-a-vis developments in this leftist arena will harden even more as PASOK sees in the establishment of the new party NEA /New Greek Left/ a dynamic political competitor.

With his political sense, Mr Papandreou cannot but see that recent PASOK political and especially economic decisions have, indeed, made leftists unhappy. If more cases of revolt have not occurred up to now, this is due to the success with which he gets across the argument "It's either me or the Right, you choose." The two communist parties, no matter how dogmatic or revisionist, could not attract, with mottos that strike terror, a larger group of people who of necessity turned to PASOK.

With the establishment of the new party of the Left this alternative solution will exist, at least theoretically. Because, in fact, the success of the new party will depend to a great extent on the electoral system. The simple proportional electoral system will open the door for the dissociation of leftist voters from PASOK. Their going over to the new party of the Left would deprive PASOK of its self-reliance in the Chamber of Deputies and also the possibility of once again winning parliamentary self-reliance in the next elections. For PASOK, maintaining its monolithic coherence is the most powerful trump. Thanks to this solid monolithic structure, PASOK remains the "party of authority" and consequently an almost unbeatable adversary. Thanks to this monolithic cohesion, PASOK becomes vulnerable.

Without fail, the new party will encounter PASOK's furious polemics and the KKE's tolerant position.

The new party, in fact, constitutes a new expression in our political experience. For the conservative faction it constitutes a new danger since the ideological boundaries of the new party will remain unclear, while frontal cooperation between the new party and the KKE will take place in all elections.

With regard to the broader area of European policy it will perhaps send a new message: a communist party that renounces revolution and proclaims democratic dialogue as its principle.

PASOK, KKE Fears

Athens I VRADYNI TIS KYRIAKIS in Greek 25 May 86 p 15

/Article by Titos Athanasiadis/

/Excerpts/ The decisions taken at the Fourth KKE (Int.) Congress dealing with the "evolution" of the party through the establishment of a new political party are considered as being of historic interest for the leftist movement in Greece. At its constitutional congress --in the spring of 1987-- it will complete its structural setup and provide a clearer picture of what it is.

The importance of the Fourth KKE (Int.) Congress, not only for the Left but for the overall political spectrum of the country, has been confirmed by the extended coverage given it in the leftist and bourgeois press. It is characteristic that one newspaper wrote that Kyrkos had succeeded in displacing radiation (!) --a subject that had dominated the news for about 25 days.

Undoubtedly, the prominence given the KKE (Int.) congress and the predominance of the Kyrkos-Filinis positions were greatly disproportionate to the electoral strength of this party. Nevertheless, the overall issue became a topic of publicity because of the great changes that could ensue in the overall political arena of the Left after the establishment of the new party and its consequences in the political life of the country.

The decision of the congress to establish a new party in which the basic principles of communist ideology will not have a place is really a historic decision.

However, the most interesting thing is that the people who voted for doing away with these principles are old-time and battle-hardened communists who had served in concentration camps and jails. Have they become apostates? Their critics say yes. These same people invoke Marxism --that they put into practice only as a tool "for analyzing social and economic phenomena"-- so as to justify their position, maintaining that Marxism is not something static. They also describe themselves as realists.

They project the theory that their road to socialism will now be via "democracy, freedom and self-management."

Their positions are identical to the positions of the Euro-communists. But the majority of the KKE (Int.) rejects even the name communist. And their refusal does not constitute a tactical turnabout. It is a rejection of the old ideology and the starting out point of a new ideology. It is a new strategy.

Mr Kyrkos bases the new concept on three reasons: one ideological, one national centrist and one political. He says, the mass revolutionary movement has entered the third phase of its historic course. The first was scientific Marxism-Socialism. The second, putting it into practice first of all by Lenin and later by other Marxists of Marxist theory, modified, hence its second element, namely Leninist. In this phase, the communists broke with the socialists.

In the third phase, the current one, the decline of the Soviet model and the models of all the other socialist countries is observed, together with the decline of capitalism. This phase is defined by the great technological revolution that alters social and economic conditions of life and opens up new vistas.

The old theory of Marxism and Leninism is now outmoded and the differences between communists and socialists is bridged. And their unification is only a matter of time. So much for the ideological aspect.

As for the national centrist one, we take into consideration the course of communism in Greece.

A course that provoked negative reactions and kept the broad masses far away from it. If the new party wants to come close to the broad masses --the followers of the evolution contend-- it must forget and not remind people about communism's past in Greece.

As for the political element, it is PASOK's failure to lead toward socialism and the KKE's insistence to remain in its shell as the most dogmatic and attached to Moscow non-governing communist party.

This last reason alone can be considered as tactical. And this, more than the parties of the Left, is of concern to PASOK that is afraid that perhaps a large number of its followers might switch to the new party in which, indeed, old cadres of the Movement will participate from the very outset. Within the context of these concerns of PASOK, we cannot rule out that we may be confronted with a sudden reaction on its part. The most possible outcome might be the holding of elections in the spring of 1987,

before the establishment of the new party, which if left to develop and grow might cause great damage to PASOK's left wing, just as, in 1958, EDA hurt the Liberal Party.

The possibility that the new party would not have either the term communist or socialist in its name (the most probable name is NEA --New Greek Left) might lead to the attraction of many PASOK followers who have become disappointed with the government over the past 5 years.

But if the new party were to move threateningly or expansively into PASOK's territory, it will not do the same into KKE's territory, which after 18 years sees its policy, in relation to a confrontation with the KKE (Int.), attained since the latter is now changing its name.

The KKE, nevertheless, will lose the opportunity to pick up the mass of voters who will escape from PASOK's leftist "trap-door." And this will be to its detriment.

However, it cannot be ruled out that the damage to be suffered by the KKE through the setting up of the new party would be even greater, primarily among the youth but also among the middle-age bracket, with the possibility of its followers switching over to the new party. That is perhaps the reason why the KKE hastened at once, following the end of the Fourth KKE (Int.) Congress, to propose cooperation with the new party in the municipal elections.

The aim of infiltrating it and controlling its political moves in conjunction with the creation of confusion among the new party's followers is obvious.

However, until the coming of the time when the repercussions of the setting up of the new party become evident, there will be a year during which a lot can happen. Even the upsetting of the course toward change, given the fact that intra-party friction will continue. And we do take into account that in politics the rule that "anything can happen" is a permanent one.

5671

CSO: 3521/165

POLITICAL

GREECE

CHANGES IN GREEK INTELLIGENCE SERVICE DISCUSSED

KYP May Be Reorganized

Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 23 May 86 p 1

[Text] A bill for the reorganization of the KYP [Central Intelligence Service], whose name would now be changed to the National Intelligence Service (EYP), was introduced in Parliament late last night. In the bill's introductory report there is mention of a "gradual evolution of the KYP from a military into a political organization."

The bill also says, however, that "whenever it is deemed necessary because of the special nature of the EYP, it will be possible to organize certain services under a military structure and staff."

The bill's purpose is the "reform of both the structure and the role of the intelligence service, so that it may rid itself of the stigma of its past antidemocratic activity and be able to carry out its activities in a climate of confidence and respect for citizens' personal and civil rights."

Characteristically, the introductory report also emphasizes that the name change of the KYP is aimed at this restructuring.

Another bill, also introduced late last night, would adjust the wage scale of the military personnel in the Armed Forces and the ELAS [Greek Police], as well as in the Fire and Port Corps.

KYP Security Chief to Cyprus

Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 23 May 86 p 1

[Text] The government finally announced yesterday that Mr Alexakis is going to be transferred. In contrast to what Mr Papaioannou had said just three days ago, Mr A. Kourtis, the government's representative, stated yesterday that:

Lieutenant Colonel I. Alexakis, director of the KYP's Security Branch, is being transferred from the KYP to a post in Cyprus commensurate with his rank.

Mr Kourtis claimed no knowledge regarding Mr Alexakis' successor at the KYP, who progovernment newspapers say will be Mr Atsalakis.

POLITICAL

GREECE

KYP OFFICIAL'S CYPRUS REASSIGNMENT PROTESTED

Athens PONDIKI in Greek 23 May 86 p 22

/Editorial: "Let Him Go Home"/

/Excerpt/ Revelations, "denials," commentaries and finally things about Alexakis, the KYP /Central Intelligence Service/, etc. have been cleared up: Lt Col Ioannis Alexakis has also become a full colonel (i.e. he got a regular promotion). Also, he is leaving the KYP. In August, he is going to Cyprus as ELDYK /Greek Forces of Cyprus/ commander, i.e. the force made up of Greek officers and enlisted men that is headquartered in Cyprus as provided by the Zurich Agreement.

He has replaced Col Vas. Angelakis in ELDYK.

Alexakis' position in the KYP (chief of the Counter-Intelligence Directorate and the Internal Security Unit) is, according to all indications, being assumed by Lt Col Giannis Atsalakis, an engineer officer who is considered an officer with democratic convictions. He has served in the Fourth Directorate (personnel) of KYP since 1983.

Nevertheless, Alexakis had been informed for days now that he was going to leave and from 15 May he stopped signing documents of the service. Signing for him has been Lt Col K. Bousios who was serving in the Counter-Intelligence Directorate under Alexakis and who was considered as being his successor until yesterday when Atsalakis' name "came up." Given the fact that Alexakis will be going to Cyprus in August it seems that in the meantime he will be given a furlough.

It is to be noted also that according to one piece of information Alexakis had been destined to become military attache in London, a position he himself did not want.

Also, his removal from the KYP and his assignment to a battle unit was necessary for his (future) promotion because from the rank of colonel and above the length of command service is considered indispensable for promotion.

We believe that even if the move to have him leave the KYP was proper, his assignment to Cyprus is wrong and we believe that Andreas, even now, can overrule the decision and make the only proper decision as far as Alexakis is concerned: send him home.

There are two aspects to the problem:

First of all, it concerns Cyprus. The Cypriot Government does not (officially) have any say in the selection of the ELDYK commander since it comes directly under the GES /Army General Staff/. It is certain, however, that the news that an individual, who some 20-22 years ago was in Cyprus mixed up in the ASPIDA /Officers, ~~Some~~ Fatherland, Ideals of Democracy and Meritocracy/ affair, will once again return there --and, indeed, in what a post-- will not go over very well on the island. In the post-junta period (and under PASOK) he had --being in the KYP-- contacts with Cyprus. (Alexakis' wife has for years worked on the administrative desk of the Cypriot Embassy in Athens).

His predecessor in ELDYK, namely Angelakis, as well as the commander of the national guard, Gen D. Matafias, are "twins" who are particularly thought of on the island.

Secondly, it concerns all of us. Alexakis has been involved in so many stories: from the ASPIDA affair, the navy movement (1973), the "pajama conspiracy," the ESA /Greek Military Police/ archives, some recent nasty PASOK affairs and the "Krystalli bombs." What's the need for him to go to Cyprus? What else does he need to go home?

In the old days, in the pre-dictatorship past, there used to be a (bad, very bad) habit of sending "capable" officers to the frontier regions or to Cyprus. Andreas knows very well how much the people paid for such "unfortunate transfers:" the ASPIDA plot, the Evros sabotage and the 7-year dictatorship (that ended with the Cyprus tragedy) are striking examples. Let him now make the only proper decision regarding Alexakis.

5671

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POLITICAL

SWEDEN

OFFICIALS DISCUSS USSR MOTIVES FOR ATTACKING NEUTRALITY POLICY

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 25 May 86 p 8

[Article by Lars Christiansson: "Criticism of Swedish Neutrality Policy-- Moscow's Goal is Increased Influence"; first paragraph is SVENSKA DAGBLADET introduction]

[Text] The consistent and recurring Soviet criticism of Sweden's neutrality policy is aimed at increasing Moscow's influence over Swedish foreign policy. The strength of the criticism varies, but the theme is the same.

Experts in the foreign and defense ministries consider that the Soviets' short term goal is adjusted to how firmly Sweden meets this type of Soviet "expansive criticism."

Within the foreign ministry this element of Soviet policy used to be called "trying to be capable," or "the finger in the navel."

At the same time as Swedish analysts draw the conclusion that the Soviets have expansionist ambitions, it often turns out, especially within the foreign ministry, that the Soviets' primary short term interest is that the existing political pattern in Northern Europe continue.

Change

A certain change has, however, taken place in recent years in the Swedish analysis. This is related to the Defense Committee's and OB-85's security policy conclusions that the Nordic area has become all the more important to the Soviet Union from a military-strategic viewpoint. This has been demonstrated by, among other things, submarine penetrations. The predominant foreign ministry perspective today is that Soviet political criticism is intended to be multidimensional to serve several different aims.

One dimension is believed to be aimed at pointing out tendencies which, if not criticized and thereby stopped, could lead to a negative development. Criticism of this kind used to be called "Talking to [one's enemy] at the gate."

Behind that criticism it is probable that Moscow wants assurances and denials in response to its complaints. Denials and assurances of course limit future courses of action of the party being criticized.

Continuous pressure

~~Sweden's~~ ambassador in Warsaw, Orjan Berner, says in his book "Sovjet och Norden" (The Soviet Union and the Nordic Countries) that one of the cornerstones of Moscow's foreign policy is "watchfulness and continuous pressure to preserve and if possible improve the situation and insure against a negative development."

The Soviet policy toward Sweden often appears full of contradictions. Assurances of respect for Swedish neutrality and territorial integrity and love songs for Swedish disarmament initiatives are mixed with remarks about Swedish foreign policy. The criticism contains demands and desires for changes in the Swedish neutrality policy in a direction favorable to Moscow.

Soviet criticism of Sweden has largely followed the same lines since World War II and up until today.

Contradiction

The defense has always been the target of political attack. The favorite theme is that defense expenditures are too high and are in contradiction to the Swedish striving for disarmament. Swedish defenses create increased tension in Northern Europe.

Often it is claimed that Sweden, in order to purchase weapons in the West, has entered secret agreements with NATO. Thereby they claim that Soviet concern and criticism is justified when they criticize Swedish neutrality policy.

Another standard area which is strongly criticized with the same objective is economic agreements for cooperation with the United States and West Europe. That included Marshall Plan aid in its day, and later for example the EC. Today the attack is directed with great emphasis against Swedish measures to prevent American high technology from being smuggled through Sweden to East Europe.

In the conversation with Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson in Moscow the Soviet head of government Nikolay Ryzhkov attacked Swedish policy on this point.

A third repeated theme is criticism of "groups," which have influence deep into "responsible circles." The groups are criticized for antisovietism and forging of treacherous plans intended to bring Sweden into NATO. Thereby the Soviet Union can never relax and trust the Swedish neutrality policy.

Criticism of the Conservative Press

In the shooting gallery is the military and the conservative press. During recent years criticism has most often been directed against EXPRESSEN and SVENSKA DAGBLADET.

Ambassador Boris Pankin explained in an interview with *Aktuellt* in *POLITIKEN* the conditions for continued improvement of relations with Sweden:

"In the future our relations must be based on reality and not on artificial and trumped-up reasoning. That is also one of the results of Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson's visit to Moscow. This is an idea which is difficult to write into a document, but of which all politically interested persons are possibly aware."

The demand for increased "realism" has become more common. It appeared for example in an official congratulatory telegram from the Soviet Foreign Ministry to former Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom.

Researcher Lev Voronkov in the important IMEMO Institute in Moscow in several of his writings during the 80's sought increased "realism" from the Swedish side and advanced the theory that for its security Sweden should rely on a more "active" neutrality policy and reduce its meaningless defense.

Sought 'Realism'

Former Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko sought "realism" in a conversation with former Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten on a visit to Moscow in June 1982.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET had the opportunity a month ago to ask a senior Soviet diplomat who knows a lot about Swedish policy what the Soviet Union means with the demand for greater "realism" from Sweden. The diplomat explained sharply that the Swedes should stop talking about "fantasy submarines" and have confidence in Soviet assurances.

The Soviet demand for increased realism is judged in the foreign ministry to be not only aimed at submarine violations. The aim is also to explain that Sweden should adapt itself to being in the near neighborhood with superpower Soviet Union.

Fantasy Submarines

The Soviet Union's view of Swedish neutrality policy includes as an operational starting point that the penetrating submarines do not exist in any other form than as Swedish fantasies and/or as inventions of the treacherous "groups." Consequently Soviet diplomacy is directed, with the aid of a mixture of criticism and siren calls, at trying to get the Swedish Government to put an end to "antisovietism" in Sweden. Because in the Soviet view it is this which stands in the way of good relations.

The Swedish view is that this type of finger-pointing and "expansive criticism" will be received with unperturbed and consistent firmness and an explanation that we ourselves will decide the content of Swedish neutrality policy. To give in on any point would only mean that "the finger would be shoved harder into the navel" and the demands would further increase.

Swedish diplomats with great insight into Soviet policy often confirm that Moscow's favorite expression when it comes to determining other countries' real positions is as follows: "It is actions and not words which count and which demonstrate the true position."

POLITICAL

SWEDEN

BRIEFS

COMMUNISTS WANT SAPO INVESTIGATED--MP's Nils Berndtson and Bo Hammar (both Communist Left Party) have recommended in a petition to the Riksdag Constitution Committee that the work of SAPO [Swedish Security Police] be investigated. The background of the petition is the recently published doctoral dissertation which said that SAPO is still conducting registration of opinions despite a Riksdag decision forbidding it. The petition also recommends that the committee investigate the suspicion that SAPO went outside the government and leaked information to the mass media about Czechoslovak diplomats being expelled because of suspicions of espionage. Berndtson and Hammar consider that the committee should call both Minister of Justice Sten Wickbom and Foreign Minister Sten Andersson for questioning. [Text] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 18 May 86 p 6] 9287

CSO:3650/234

POLITICAL

TURKEY

FOREIGN MINISTRY RAPS BTA COMMENTARY

TA310610 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] It has been stated that, instead of sending foreign and free press members to those areas where the Turks are said to be oppressed, the Bulgarian Administration is trying to mislead world public opinion by using its controlled press. The BTA published a commentary on the Amnesty International report on Bulgaria. The Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman has issued the following statement on the BTA commentary entitled "The Unfounded Slanders of the Amnesty International:"

In this commentary, the BTA claims that some of the persons mentioned in the Amnesty International report never lived in Bulgaria, and that those reported to have been killed either died natural deaths or are still living. The persons listed in the BTA commentary are never mentioned in the Amnesty International report nor has the organization ever made any charges about those persons. Not the BTA nor any other Bulgarian authorities have been able to say anything about those persons the report says were killed.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out that with its commentary the BTA is clearly making fun of the world public opinion. He went on to say: As we can clearly see from the BTA's latest commentary, Bulgaria is afraid to allow foreign and free press members into those areas where violent incidents have been reported, and thinks that the world public opinion will believe the relevant reports carried only by its controlled press.

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CSO: 3554/398

POLITICAL

TURKEY

BRIEFS

ANATOLIA OPENS ATHENS BRANCH--Ankara, 13 June (AA)--The ANATOLIAN NEWS AGENCY, as a result of its efforts towards expanding its domestic and foreign news network, opened its seventh office abroad in Athens. Ahmet Uran Baran, who is for a long time representing Turkish newspapers here, will also represent the ANATOLIAN NEWS AGENCY in a temporary office. The new office of the AA which is to be opened to service by the end of the month, will provide news and photograph services from Athens. A meeting to be organized during the office's inauguration will be attended by the administration of the agency. The ANATOLIAN NEWS AGENCY has offices in Frankfurt, Brussels, Kuwait, Washington and London as from 1984, in addition to the Cyprus office. Husamettin Celebi, director general and head of the board of directors of the agency, said that, preparations are underway to open new offices in New York, Paris and Cairo next year. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 13 Jun 86 TA] /12913

CSO: 3554/398

MILITARY

DENMARK

SDP DEFENSE SPOKESMAN: AGREEMENT WITH SF NEAR ON POLICY

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 7 Jun 86 pp 1,8

[Article by Thorkild Dahl]

[Text] Showdown Between Government and SDP on Defense

Knud Damgaard, defense policy spokesman of the Social Democratic Party says that the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist People's Party will be able to reach an agreement on a defensive defense system. Defense Minister Hans Engell (Conservative Party) says that the Danish Armed Forces will lose their credibility, and the NATO cooperation will become an illusion.

"A defensive Danish defense system will be a disaster, a rejection of the NATO cooperation and will cause far greater harm to our own civilian population."

The above statement was made by Defense Minister Hans Engell (Conservative Party) in a direct showdown with the peace movements and the move on the part of the Social Democratic Party for a defensive Danish defense system.

The answer of the Social Democratic Party to the defense minister is extremely frank, the defense policy spokesman of the party, Knud Damgaard, saying that following many meetings around the country with the leader of the Socialist People's Party, Gert Petersen, he concludes that "the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist People's Party will largely be able to agree on the Social Democratic defense move, without this leading to any rupture in relation to NATO."

The aim of a defensive defense system is for the military forces not to be regarded as a threat to the enemy, and the Social Democratic draft proposal, which, among other things, includes a proposal for the transfer of a Danish brigade, and coastal defense instead of large war ships, will be presented in the discussions on a new defense agreement when the present defense agreement expires in 1987.

In a ten-point pamphlet, Defense Minister Hans Engell has stated why he finds that a defensive defense program carried through in practice will have "serious consequences for Denmark," and shortly after the press meeting of the minister

of defense yesterday, Knud Damgaard, too, convened a press meeting, in which he referred to the viewpoints of Defense Minister Hans Engell as "nonsense," adding that the minister "had not used his mind."

"We are talking about something which is the beginning of efforts that may result in relaxation on both sides, so that we may get away from the vicious armaments spiral," Knud Damgaard says.

Whereas Defense Minister Hans Engell says that it is the intention of the government to adhere to the cooperation with the Social Democratic Party in the hope for a new defense agreement, Knud Damgaard says that the point of time for the elections to the Folketing will decide the matter.

"If the elections do not take place until the end of 1987 or the early part of 1988, it will become necessary for the old coalition parties to get together, and we shall make our move for a defensive defense system.

If a Social Democratic, Socialist People's Party coalition takes over before that time, it will be our draft program that the Socialist People's Party will have to accept," says Knud Damgaard.

Plan for Defensive Defense System Sharply Criticized by Hans Engell

The move on the part of the Social Democratic Party for a defensive defense system is sharply criticized by Defense Minister Hans Engell in a new pamphlet. The Liberal Party finds that a defensive defense system will destroy the military balance.

"The road has been paved for a defense agreement between the Social Democratic Party, the Socialist People's Party and the Radical Liberal Party."

This statement was made by the defense policy spokesman of the Socialist People's Party, Pelle Voigt, after Defense Minister Hans Engell (Conservative Party) yesterday, in agreement with the Center Democrats and the Liberal Party, rejected a defensive defense system, as proposed of recent years by peace movements, peace researchers, politicians, and the like.

"A defense agreement which, as an extension of the line pursued so far by the security policy majority, makes the Armed Forces less threatening, will break with our dependence upon the NATO nuclear strategy and will reduce our military expenditures," says Pelle Voigt.

The debate on a defensive defense arrangement made its entry into Christiansborg [parliament] when Defense Minister Hans Engell yesterday presented a pamphlet in which the minister in 29 pages argues against a defensive defense arrangement. Hans Engell referred to his pamphlet as "comments on aspects of the debate," and the defense policy spokesman of the Social Democratic Party, Knud Damgaard, immediately convened a press meeting in which he opposed the viewpoints of the defense minister, and several other parties followed suit, giving their viewpoints on a defensive defense arrangement.

The debate on a defensive defense system has become increasingly topical, not least since the Socialist People's Party at its national congress a short time ago advocated a cooperation with the Social Democratic Party which will also comprise a cooperation in the area of defense policy. The Socialist People's Party demands, among other things, that F-16 fighter aircraft and other offensive weapons which may be regarded as threatening be abolished under a defensive defense system.

Defense Minister Hans Engell says that "a complete change in the structure of the Danish Armed Forces into so-called defensive armed forces will result in a definite deterioration of our defense ability and will, in the final analysis, reduce our cooperation with the Allied forces and our participation in the NATO cooperation to an illusion."

NATO is a defensive alliance but the strategy of NATO is based on flexible and advanced armed forces in the event of an attack on the Alliance," Hans Engell says, adding that if "Denmark reduces its efforts in Schleswig-Holstein, this may be interpreted by the Alliance as a refusal on our part to contribute to the joint defense and will constitute a departure from the policy that has been pursued since the fifties."

"There are new trends which have to be tested, lest we run the risk of losing the support of the population for NATO," Knud Damgaard says in connection with the Social Democratic move for a defensive defense arrangement, which will phase out the large war ships but which, in contrast to demands on the part of the Socialist People's Party, will still be based on F-16 fighter aircraft for surveillance of areas such as the Baltic Sea.

7262

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MILITARY

DENMARK

SOLDIERS, NONCOMS TO GET LABOR UNION WITHOUT STRIKE RIGHTS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 3 Feb 86 p 14

[Article by Jesper P. Jespersen: "Soldiers Want the Right to Strike"]

[Text] Spokesmen for the conscripted sergeants and soldiers want to start a union with the right to strike. But according to the Constitution, the Folketing can impose on such a union the inability to strike and other limitations.

A union for conscripted soldiers and sergeants in the defense forces is about to be formed. This can be done according to paragraph 76 of the Constitution, believes Claus Haagen Jensen, professor of public sector rights at Aalborg University.

But when it is a matter of military personnel, paragraph 85 of the Constitution gives the Folketing the ability to regulate this freedom, that is, to withhold the right to strike, as it does with civil service personnel.

Claus Haagen Jensen says that it is precisely the conscriptees' right to conflict will be the salient issue.

"If there is to be any point in having a defense, then there cannot be any point in their being able to disagree."

The conscriptees must in a given case expect that if they overstep the injunction against strikes, the reaction will be considerably severer than if it were a case of civil service personnel," says Claus Haagen Jensen.

Cooperation Ensured by Law

But if the plans for a union, which have been around since the early 1970s, become reality, the first question is whether it can be recognized as having the right to negotiate. According to a department head in the Defense Ministry, Commander E. H. Sorensen, this cannot happen before the law on cooperation with the Defence Force's command is repealed.

"The conscripts enjoy the protection of the state, and through a law on cooperation, they have the right to negotiate with the Defense Force's command, which in turn, is required to cooperate with the conscriptees. It cannot summarily be invalidated," says E. H. Sorensen, who describes the whole matter as grotesque.

It was not possible to get a comment from Defense Minister Hans Engell, but to JYLLANDS-POSTEN he said: "An army of soldiers with the right to strike is a parody of the system of conscription."

12819

CSO: 3613/68

MILITARY

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

NAVY'S FIELD TESTING COMMAND UNIQUE AMONG SERVICES

Bonn WEHRTECHNIK in German May 86 pp 30-32

[Article by Juergen Rhades: "Command for Navy Troop Tests"; first paragraph WEHRTECHNIK comment]

/Text/ Established in Eckernfoerde in 1968 as an independent command by merging several testing sites the mission of the command includes implementing troop tests with the overall weapon system of ship or defense equipment studies and the central evaluation of naval weapons exercises. No prototype ship is being built because of the small series of ships, troop tests therefore are carried out after the weapon system is turned over to the navy, that is, after commissioning and being placed under military command. Only then, therefore, can the strengths and weaknesses under operating conditions be determined. The objective of every troop tests is to establish the effectiveness of the weapon system. This is the task of the command for troop tests. Only after extensive evaluation of the troop test and the realization of findings gained does the navy have an operationally ready ship's weapon system. The navy's command for troop tests is a unit without comparable facilities in the army and air force.

Example of Troop Test with the Class 122 Frigate

This is an example of all troop tests with ship or boat weapon systems which are to be implemented in the command. Final acceptance trials take place prior to putting a weapon system into operation. Upon successful final acceptance trials by the BWB /Federal Office of Military Technology and Procurement/ and acceptance of the ship by the navy there is--as a rule with the first ship of a series after an appropriate break-in period--the so-called "test segment" involving troop testing and cruising and operating tests by this command. The goal in this is to evaluate the totality of the system, that is, all hardware, software, personnel and organizational components as integrated into a man-machine system. The purpose of the troop test consists in establishing whether this system also accommodates the tactical task setting, the military requirements and the operational principles and processes. In the cruising and operating tests the final acceptance trials and their results are firmed up and findings for future weapon systems are gained.

Analyzing the task is the first activity before every test. With the 122 frigate--designed and built as a multipurpose frigate with onboard helicopters--the primary missions in a national defense emergency are: antisubmarine warfare, antiaircraft defense and surface target warfare. The weapon system in its totality both alone and combined with other naval military resources must be able to effectively implement these missions. One of the navy's essential specifications in designing the frigate, namely to keep the size of the crew as small as possible through the use of up-to-date equipment which can be controlled in onboard operation, extensive automation and onboard organization, likewise had to be investigated. In other words, long before commissioning the ship determinations had to be made which were indispensable for further planning, the construction of the ship, the navy's personnel and material preparations in respect to the advent of the new weapon system. This also included the future organizational structure of the system, personnel, training and logistics.

The following questions were central in planning the troop test:

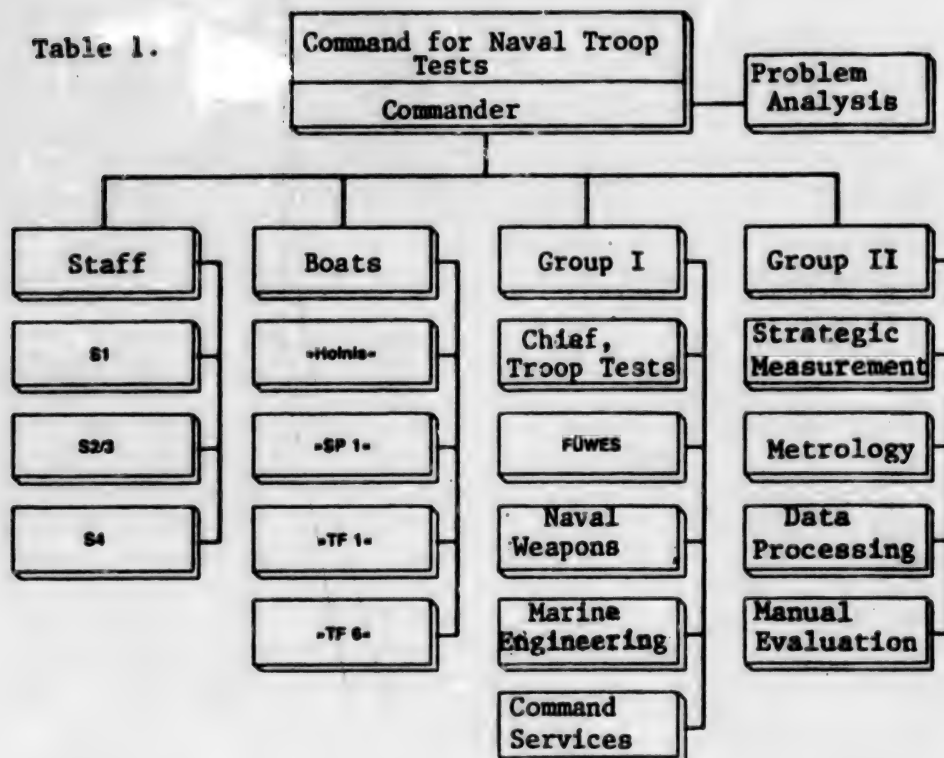
- testing individual systems and equipment
- testing the effectors and sensors which were joined together in functional chains
- testing all functional chains and their integration into the command and weapon delivery system
- determining whether under operating conditions ship and crews as a total system can fulfill their assigned operational tasks and effectively counter the anticipated threat.

The necessary system analysis was accomplished in terms of the predetermined threat as a next step after analyzing the mission. All equipment and system criteria which are relevant to the system were covered individually and in their functional chains. Redundancies and system interdependence were identified in the process. Furthermore, all criteria relevant to combat effectiveness--in the weapon system of the 122 frigate these approximate 600--were experimentally organized and classified in self-contained experimental groupings. A task force called OPAL /organization, personnel, training, logistics/ was involved in order to investigate whether the organization of the weapon system and training of the personnel as well as their employment appropriate to their training including material maintenance costs also meet the requirements of modern weapon systems.

Thirty Groups of Tests, 600 Individual Checks

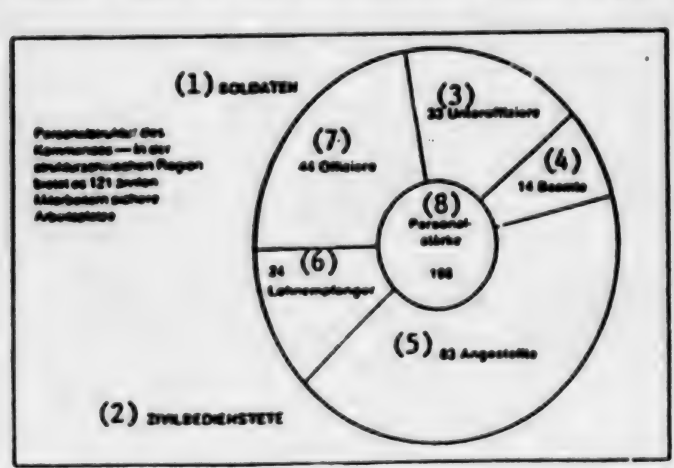
In 3 half-years of testing--this was started in 1982--30 groups of tests with over 600 individual checks were implemented on the frigate. The first results of this test are available. Thus, in part billet descriptions for individual soldiers were completely rewritten. The OPAL task force had also presented recommendations concerning qualifications and training.

Table 1.



Command Organization: All troop tests are implemented by Group I. Presently, 78 tests are in progress there.

Table 2: Personnel Organization of the Command—it offers 121 civilian staff workers secure jobs in the structurally weak region



Key:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Soldiers | 5. 33 employees |
| 2. Civilian workers | 6. 24 wage earners |
| 3. 33 noncommissioned officers | 7. 44 officers |
| 4. 14 officials | 8. Personnel strength |

As a result then training courses at the navy's schools were modified and the training record updated. An additional result of the test in the logistics sector was that stockpiling of replacement and exchange parts was redesigned. The command wrote about 50 deficiency reports in which the weaknesses in the refit times under warranty were in part put down.

At present approximately 78 troop tests are being implemented in this command. It is a matter of course that the findings resulting from these extensive tests will affect other new projects. In the case of the frigate it is obvious that these will become part of the new frigate 124 and the NFR 90, respectively.

Part of the whole is missing without troop tests. Such a troop test is possible only in the navy and not in the BWB. The evolution of defense material, especially ship development, is not always without problems. Often subsequent construction measures are necessary, for example in life-threatening situations.

As Rear Admiral Franz-Dieter Braun, as chief of the General Navy Office, chief of the command, said at an informational meeting: "The command is, of course, not in the limelight, it is something quasi-unique which the army and air force do not have. Undoubtedly its experiences in troop testing will affect new construction and thus serve to improve serviceability and operational readiness of our navy's ships and boats."

12124/12276

CSO: 3620/710

MILITARY

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

AUTOKO II RADIO RELAY SYSTEM NOW OPERATIONAL IN II CORPS

Bonn WEHRTECHNIK in German May 86 p 95

[Article by Erhard Heckmann: "Where Is the Limit on Personnel Reduction?"; first paragraph WEHRTECHNIK comment]

[Text] In the German Federal Armed Forces as a whole, generations of weapons and equipment supersede each other with relative frequency. New generations must meet a number of basic requirements, such as: new adaptation to the threat, higher performance, greater readiness, lower maintenance, cost-effective operating life, and reduction of the number of personnel required. This last aspect has seldom been more clearly represented than in phase II, currently being initiated, of the introduction of the AUTOKO automatic main corps radio system, which is the subject of this report.

On March 20th of this year the first components of AUTOKO II were officially handed over to the German Federal Armed Forces, represented by Airborne Telecommunications Battalion 9, at the Starnberg-Maxhof Base. Present were Military Inspector Lieutenant-General Hans-Henning von Sandrart, Major-General Wolfgang Tebbe, graduate engineer, Unit Commander of the Supply Service, and representatives of the industries involved, with spokesman Helmut Wiesner, graduate engineer (Siemens). AUTOKO II is being introduced in three allotments. The II Corps will be equipped with the first, and the other two, it is hoped, will soon follow, since the requirements of the other corps are roughly the same. Lieutenant-General Tebbe recalled that in previous years it was hoped that all three phases of the introductory process would be completed by 1985. Even the Armed Forces are subject to financial constraints, however. But things have not been moving very fast for the friendly armed forces either, and at present the German military has taken the lead in the introduction of modern telecommunications equipment.

With the introduction of AUTOKO III, the digital mobil subscriber system, the corresponding NATO requirement would be met. Comparable systems are the British PTARMIGAN, the French/Belgian RITA, and their American cousin the Mobile Subscriber Equipment (MSE).

The tactical requirement for the independent main corps system dates back to March 1973, and the introduction of AUTOKO I was begun ten years ago.

This phase included the replacement of manual relaying with automatic and the introduction of new terminal stations which permit automatic telephone communications. This stage has been operational in all three corps for about seven or eight years now.

AUTOKO II can be briefly described as a radio relay system. It partially replaces cable connections (even postal-system connections) and offers faster assembly and disassembly, a simpler network plan, improved availability, easier operation, more effective EMP [Electromagnetic Pulse] protection, faster teletype operation, a standardized interface for automatic access to the networks of other NATO partners, and finally, a decrease in the number of personnel required.

Although the introductory phases for AUTOKO II are extended over a fairly long period of time, its development proceeded very quickly. In May 1980 the final specifications were ready, the plans for its introduction were approved in 1983, and the first equipment is now being used by the troops.

Two different radio relay systems were developed for AUTOKO II by the firms ANT and Siemens. The FM 1000 radio relay system (1000 MHz) is designed to replace outmoded systems (11/1500) which are finally going to be retired after twenty years of service. The FM 15 000 (15 GHz) replaces the cable system (field cable), with its high cost in terms of time and personnel, which was previously necessary between the relay transmitters built on prominent elevated sites (such as the Federal Postal Service's telecommunications tower). Since mountains and hills in West Germany are usually forested, a mobile antenna mounting with an overall height of 25 m was also purchased. This tower, built by Salzgitter Maschinen und Anlagen AG, satisfies the requirements for a maximum of 1.5 degree deflection at the apex of the antenna in unbraced condition, even at high wind velocities.

The newly developed equipment was installed in cabins (Zeppelin Metal-works) along with the equipment already purchased during the introductory phase for AUTOKO I, in a total of five different arrangements corresponding to the intended use.

The equipment for the radio relay unit consists of two similarly equipped cabins, each with an FM 1000 and FM 15 000 radio relay set. This unit, with both of its independently usable two-man subcrews, is able to set up a link between two telecommunications stations. Each cabin is carried on an off-road Lkw 2 t, which also tows a trailer with the mounted 25-m tower. Two men can set up the subcrew equipment and ready it for operation in 15 to 20 minutes.

The radio-relay multiplex units (large, small, brigade/artillery) consist of a carrier vehicle for a large or small cabin, an escort vehicle with 10-m towers (Geroh Co.) and cables, plus a trailer with generator set. The cabins are equipped with relay transmitters and FM 15 000 radio relay sets, making it possible to establish up to 24 links simultaneously for each direction of transmission. The crew (3 to 5 men) can establish a link in about 30 minutes.

For use at the brigade command level, a relay transmitter with an FM 15 000 radio relay set was installed in a command tank to afford the unit better protection from weapons effects and greater cross-country mobility.

To summarize briefly, the AUTOKO II provides junction capabilities which expand a corps' areas of operations. The telecommunications system thus allows the units operating in this area an unrestricted choice of positions. In addition, as a result of their improved electrical characteristics the new sets provide better protection against enemy interference. The reliability of the equipment has been notably increased, the training period necessary for its operation shortened, and troubleshooting largely automated.

In an informal conversation during the coffee break in the officers' mess which followed, Military Inspector von Sandrart brought up an important point. The concept of the individual unit, and especially the two-man subcrew, raises the question of how far personnel reduction can go. The two-man subcrew -- which in a defensive situation might be increased to three men -- would seem to be the limit. How would a two-man crew be able to function if isolated? What happens when there is a loss of personnel? Who would take over security missions? This must be as far as this idea can be taken. Or is it?

13114/13252
CSO: 3620/704

MILITARY

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

MISSION, ORGANIZATION, MANNING OF NAVY'S SUPPORT FLOTILLA

Bonn WEHRTECHNIK in German May 86 pp 54-61

[Article by Navy Capt Hanns-Joachim Gamboeck: "The Support Flotilla"; first paragraph WEHRTECHNIK comment]

[Text] The necessity to conduct naval operations even across vast distances requires supplying ships with material at sea and in so doing decreasing their dependence on land bases. Replenishment at sea, therefore, means storage, transport and delivery of all kinds of material to naval forces using the floating unit which is especially equipped for the purpose, with the goal of increasing operational freedom, flexibility and the holding time of combat units.

Since the 1950's the Federal German Navy has had replenishment at sea. In the following statements by the commander of the support flotilla, Captain Hanns-Joachim Gamboeck, it is to be described and its role in the navy's logistic system and its conceptual integration are to be addressed.

In the war the navy's mission, together with the allied navies in the North European flank area, is to defend the FRG and its allies against attacks on and above the sea. In addition, bringing up reinforcements, resupply and support via water must also be secured. In order to fulfill this mission it is essential to have a broad array of naval defense resources available because of the different conditions in the areas of operation. Planning and availability of the requisite material support is the job of navy logistics. Material serviceability of our units can only be established and maintained through efficient logistics.

It is an essential characteristic of naval forces that they are employed primarily outside their own territorial waters. Thus the distances from their own bases increase. Then, in order to maintain the operational freedom of the combat units they must have independence in the logistics area. There are limits on the extent of stockpiling on board ships and boats. Adequate stop time in the operations area, short supply routes for an ordered action requires that all kinds of supplies be available at sea. Replenishment at sea is provided for this purpose. It makes it possible for the combat units to stay at sea longer, to cover large distances and to quickly replace goods consumed. The navy's logistic forces and resources are assigned to one of three support levels of troop, base or depot supply levels; replenishment at sea is considered in principle as part of the middle one, the base supply level.

When the navy's first floating units were established in summer 1956, the navy took over a number of auxiliary ships from the American Labor Service Unit (LSU) in Bremerhaven and from the Federal Border Guard-Ocean in Kiel and Neustadt. These vessels were primarily assigned to schools and bases. Their supply capacity was limited.

Nonetheless, with their first beginnings toward support at sea were made. In summer 1957 the 1st Minesweeper Squadron was in a position to supply boats at sea with fuel from the "Oste" with the help of a self-developed transfer rig and thus to double endurance. But really efficient resupply ships were not yet available.

In Brake, on 1 June 1959, the command for supply ships (collective term for resupply ships, fuel and ammunition transport ships, tugs) was established and placed under the command of the fleet base in Wilhelmshaven. Six ships, four tankers and two material transport ships, of scrap tonnage which had been bought, were the initial inventory which as a result of purchases and new construction rose to 36 units.

Finally in 1967 the unit was subdivided into two squadrons and renamed a support flotilla. It remained under the command of the North Sea Navy Division. Not until the naval support command was established in 1974 was the support flotilla assigned to the fleet command. A clearly correct and essential step and precondition for uniform and essential command of combat and support units. Since 1968 the staff of the support flotilla has been located in Cuxhaven.

Mission and Organization

The readiness areas for logistic support at sea are the navy's assigned operational areas. The appropriate use of various naval defense resources is established by the geographic division of the operational area, which is available and assigned to the Federal German navy, in the Baltic Sea, Baltic Sea outlets, the North Sea and adjacent ocean areas. Thus, primarily smaller units such as submarines, fast patrol boats, minelayers, minesweepers and landing boats are employed in the limited operational areas of the Baltic Sea, and its access points. Mainly destroyers and frigates operate in the North Sea and Sea of Norway. In addition there is naval aviation which is represented in all sectors. Consideration must be given to the basic principle that peacetime costs should correspond with as little difference as possible to conditions of a war or a crisis.

The mission of the support flotilla is formulated as follows given the specified basic conditions: The support flotilla is the command authority of the warships and auxiliary ships under its command which serve to supply the naval forces and to support the logistic concerns of the Bundeswehr through transfer of material and movement of casualties.

With its floating units which are grouped into two squadrons the support flotilla must provide logistic support for combat units in order to maintain, increase and reestablish their combat readiness.

In this connection resupply goods of all kinds, including fuels and ammunition, must be made available and be delivered at sea, while anchored and in port.

The flotilla differs substantially from other types of fleet commands:

- Mission and operational planning focus on the logistic requirements of the combat units;

- 15 of the total of 24 units are auxiliary ships with civilian crews which belong to 8 different ship classes.

A variety of other tasks must be taken care of in addition to the primary mission of support which is independent of a base.

These include:

- transporting fuel and ammunition for other users;

- replenish nondomestic depots and other logistic facilities;

- towing jobs of all kinds and recovery operations;

- support and safety assignments in firing areas, submarine diving areas and dummy minefields;

- use as icebreakers;

- training support for navy schools.

Available Resources

To handle the assignments mentioned 24 ships are available which according to their function can be divided into 3 groups:

- Class 701 resupply ships which primarily must fulfill logistic assignments at the base support level.

- Fuel and ammunition transport ships to transport and transship POL and ammunition in port and at sea.

- Seagoing tugs for numerous tasks, to support, secure and assist.

The eight class 701 resupply ships which were named after German cities whose names end in "...burg" comprise the backbone of the floating support. They represent the floating mobile support element to supply the naval forces in peace and in a national defense emergency. They are the responsible base supply level for the locked on combat units.

They have

--the standard load, thus general material (expendable and other material),

--type/class material, predominantly replacement parts, which is variously combined depending on the combat units which must be supported,

--and finally medical supplies.

The above-mentioned supplies go by the term "support load."

Furthermore, they naturally have bulk expendable items such as fuel, ammunition, missiles, water and combat rations. With the capabilities enumerated the resupply ships, four of which were lengthened in the mid-1970's by adding a middle section, represent floating bases which can substantially increase the endurance of a combat unit.

The class 701 resupply ship is a seaworthy stable ship which can be employed without any limitations in its various areas of operation. Planned first as a "small resupply ship," that is, as a support ship for boats, its fuel supplies are not sufficient to make ships independent of their base on longer foreign cruises.

The resupply ships are equipped with two 40-mm guns of the Breda type in double gun mounts and with OGR-7 optical directors which in peacetime can be covered over.

The most important assignments can be fulfilled with the peacetime crew.

The fuel transport ships are divided according to their size:

--Class 704--"Spessart" and "Rhoen"

Both units (purchased tonnage) were placed in service in 1977.

Length 130 m, beam 19 m, draft 8.20 m. With 6,200 GRT they can take on about 11,000 m³ of fuel.

--Class 766 A--"Harz"

Length 92 m, beam 13.6 m draft 6.70 m. With 2,800 GRT load capacity is 5,000 m³.

--Class 766 B--"Eifel"

Length 102 m, beam 14.4 m, draft 7.00 m, 3,400 GRT--6,500 m³ load capacity. They are likewise purchased tonnage and the oldest ships in the flotilla.

--Class 703--"Walchensee," "Ammersee," "Tegernsee," "Westensee"

Length 71 m, beam 11.20 m, draft 4.20 m, 1,250 GRT--1,200 m³ cargo.

--Class 763--"Wittensee"

Length 67 m, beam 10 m, draft 4.20 m, 998 GRT--1,250 m³ cargo.

All the units named have civilian crews and the following mission:

Storage, transport and delivery of fuels, lubricants and water to other units in port, at anchor and while sailing.

The class 760 ammunition transport ships--"Westerwald"--military crew and--"Odenwald"--civilian crew, with a length of 105 m, beam of 14 m, draft of 3.7 m and 3,100 GRT, are designed in such a way that they can carry about 1,00 tons of ammunition of all kinds. Using sea supply rigs and 2 3-ton cranes they can supply combat units at sea and in port.

The class 720 salvage tugs "Helgoland" and "Fehmarn," length 68 m, beam 12.7 m, maximum speed 16 kn/hr have this mission: salvaging damaged ships, searching for wrecks, use as security vessels, firefighting, recovery of torpedos and mines, target towing, support during pilots' survival training.

The class 722 seagoing tugs "Norderney," "Spiekeroog" and "Wangerooge," length 51.7 m, beam 12.1 m, maximum speed 13 kn/hr, have approximately the same mission as the salvage tugs.

Mention must still be made of a new feature on board the ships with civilian crews: Since 2 September 1985, 12 young men have been in training to become ships' mechanics. This is the new concise term for the traditional seaman recruits on deck and the mechanics in civilian shipping.

A concise and strongly telling evaluation of the efficiency of the available operational resources, measured in terms of the mission of the support flotilla, is not simple because of the various structures of the crews and the variety of ship classes. The rate of meeting supply requirements, the quality of the resupply, performance overall in support are in part determined by factors which are beyond their control. This means the spheres of responsibility which exist for the logistic support of the naval support command. The serviceability (EF) of the available units could be satisfied in the past few years under the specifications of the navy's command staff.

Operational Training

The area of operation of the naval forces is also the sector in which they must be supported. Combat forces and floating support forces and units which can be immediately operational are jointly under the command of the commander of the flotilla. Thus, logistics is a component of strategic control. In the area of operation two kinds of logistic support are possible: the use of mobile logistic supports (MLSU)--as a rule in protected bays and anchorages, and underway replenishment units (URU)--primarily in the open sea.

The allocation of units, their command and assignment are controlled by task organizations. During maneuvers assigning resupply ships/support units to the tactical commander has proven its value since he as the user can naturally best determine the time and place of support and must also take care of

protecting his resupply. Command and measures to protect underway replenishment units (URU) on the other hand are handled in wartime from land by naval headquarters. The use of supply ships in peacetime, on the other hand, is shifted to the commander of the support flotilla. Planning and coordination are done in the context of an annual survey of the plan for operational training and maintaining the fleet (JUeP). The users, the combat units, have previously submitted their requirements for support units. They were negotiated, voted on at plan discussion sessions and ultimately approved by the fleet command. Thus the JUeP is the basic foundation for the employment of combat and support units for the year in question. Days at sea for the various classes are also set forth this year in the JUeP.

In addition to individual and partner ship training at the beginning of a period of operation and after the quarterly military changing of positions squadron training is implemented annually by the squadrons. Key issues in the training are the use of tactical regulations, operating in a unit, damage and casualty control, NBC defense. Additional practical training is accomplished through participation in national and NATO maneuvers and on foreign training cruises.

The work and operation of a resupply ship as a floating base and the various transfer methods from the supply ship to the warship/boat, which cannot be discussed further here, require of the crews--the support flotilla has a total of 1,183 men--a high degree of skilled know-how, special commitment and the guarantee of a support component which must be functional at all times.

Modernizing to Upgrade Combat Effectiveness

The resources for floating support must be adapted to newly developed weapon systems. Rebuilding as well as modernizing existing capacities represents one possibility for this. Improving self-protection is also necessary in view of altered estimates of the threat in order to be able to fulfill without limitation the mission of the units in an emergency, that is, to make available to the combat units the necessary material at any place in the area of operations at any time and in any quantity. Among other things, rebuilding the class 701 E resupply ship "Freiburg"--assigned to the three class 122 frigates--is to be viewed in this manner.

The following modernization measures were implemented"

--creating facilities for refueling and ammunition replenishment of the Sea Lynx onboard helicopter and delivery of F44 to the class 122 frigates;

--building a landing deck for naval helicopters;

--lengthening the resupply ship by 14.3 m to create storage space for the Harpoon, Sea Sparrow missiles, rolling airframe missile (RAM) and torpedos;

--preparatory work for the installation of the DR 2000 S radar warning receiver, the semiautomatic Sarie II classification equipment and two Breda chaff dispensers.

Beyond that all class 701 and 760 resupply ships are to be equipped with the infrared-guided non-portable antiaircraft missile 2, a shoulder-fired weapon for optically sighting riflemen.

The Nirdorf 880/55 and 720 medium data equipment systems which were installed on the class 701 resupply ships are to be modernized after the bases have been reoutfitted. The new computer system, Nixdorf 886a Model 4, has been successfully tested with a special program on the "Nienburg."

Ship modernization was undertaken in the past 5 to 6 years. On the class 701 resupply ships, fitting them as representative of the other units of the support flotilla, conversion of the ship's reducing gears was implemented in order to increase the propulsion system's stability under load.

The MUT 4070 U gears were exchanged for Guy gears from Lohmann and Solterforth Co. They have larger dimensions and in terms of experiences to date they meet the expectations placed on them. This is also true of the installation of a transverse thrust system (QSA). It proved to be extraordinarily reliable. Also, in order to be able to continue navigating safely the navigation radar equipment is undergoing renewal. As additional examples of necessary and meaningful modernization mention should be made of the two class 704 fuel transport ships "Rhoen" and "Spessart" which were backfitted to deliver and transport F 44 in addition--that is the fuel for the onboard helicopters. In addition, they received new winches and have been equipped with a new underway replenishment rig. New onboard cranes are also necessary for class 701. The first backfitting with commercial cranes, which have a knuckle boom, has been completed on two resupply ships. Measures called "man on board" and "improving environment/nuclear waste disposal" gradually contributed to the fact that on all classes effective progress in the direction of better livableness and health and actions for preventing pollution of the environment are being implemented. By way of summary it can be stated here that modernization measures which have been and still are being implemented have substantially increased the supply ships' serviceability, stability under load and maneuverability.

Planned New Construction of Combat Resupply Ships (KSV)

The navy's design for floating support naturally also provided for appropriate logistic support for combat ships in the 1990's. In this period class 103 destroyers, class 122 and 124 frigates will be in service in the fleet; addition of the class 124 frigate is anticipated to be in the second half of the 1990's. This first class 701 resupply ships will then be ready for decommissioning and will have to be replaced by suitable successor units to support the above mentioned combat units. The intention is to have the KSV 90--as it is abbreviated--available in tandem with the new class 124 frigates in the second half of the 1990's. The KSV 90 is intended for use in the North Sea and adjacent ocean areas. It is supposed to be in a position to support navy combat ships across classes with bulk expendable items (ammunition and fuel) and individually issued expendable items (replacement parts and the like). Helicopters are likewise to be available. One KSV 90 is planned for every four units of classes 103 B, 122 and 124.

Installation of air target defense systems and deception and interference equipment against air and underwater targets is indispensable for self-protection and defense against enemy naval resources. A task force of the navy's command staff is currently occupied with planning the KSV 90.

In the support flotilla a combined wet/dry resupply ship for a combat group, which would surely have to be bigger than the traditional resupply ship (at least 12,000 tons operational displacement) is favored. It should be designed in such a way that it is both a tanker and an ammunition and material transport ship and should also have a helicopter component.

Training of Reservists

A great challenge for the navy in the coming years will be to maintain the necessary strength in the face of declining numbers of persons liability for military service. It has been established in the context of planning for the Bundeswehr for the 1990's that gaps are to be filled by reservists. In order to guarantee this the number of military training spaces in the navy must now be increased from 360 per year to 750 and the standby readiness of reservists must be improved. In general, numbers and reservist work must be improved. In the support flotilla sector the training of reservists has played an important role for years. Thus, for example, in the squadrons every 2 years mobilization exercises are routinely implemented in connection with which, for example, the crews of class 701 are raised to wartime strength exceeding 100 men. This makes the unit combat ready, target practice is carried out and in each case the guns are uncovered prior to periods in the shipyard. In the event of crisis and war recourse to merchant shipping space and appropriate personnel (reservists) from German merchant ships of all kinds is unavoidable. Cooperation by seamen in the merchant marine and Federal German Navy has proven its value to date in the mobilization and military training exercises mentioned. On the support flotilla units with civilian crews the nautical and technical patent holders are for the most part reserve officers who can supplement their military knowledge in military exercises.

In implementing such mobilization exercises a distinction is made in the support flotilla between three different kinds:

--Crews of the auxiliary ships which in peacetime have civilian crews, but in a national defense emergency are warships. These are the class 720 and 722 seagoing and salvage tugs.

--Secondly, there are the class 701 resupply ships and class 760 (military) ammunition transport ships, which in peacetime have military crews, but at two-thirds strength; in a national defense emergency reservists must fill the other third.

--The crews of the tankers (class 703, 704, 766 fuel transport ships), which have civilian crews in peacetime and in a national defense emergency, as a whole do not need further training since their mission in a national defense emergency does not change.

For years the current concept has been being turned into fact in the support flotilla with the measures mentioned. Employment and training of the reservist potential which will accrue in greater strength to the navy in the 1990's is a challenge which the support flotilla must confront today.

Outlook

The employment of naval forces, their freedom of operation in peacetime, crisis and war will in the future also require underway replenishment, that is, support at sea and when moving. Support units and their underway replenishment facilities with the appropriate stockage and combat ships with their equipment for transfer at sea must be coordinated with one another. The personnel, technical equipment and the methods to be used must serve to accelerate underway replenishment.

This was the goal of rebuilding and modernization measures to date on the class 701 resupply ships and of all other measures to improve implementing support on support flotilla units. This is especially clear from the example of the modernization of the resupply ship "Freiburg."

The personnel used in logistics, organization, resources and methods have demonstrated their value as effective and efficient support components for the peacetime employment of the fleet. Planning for a national defense emergency is based on the fact that the facilities available in peacetime will fulfill their tasks. To the extent this is true, there is no reason to change what works. Yet, as we have learned from the past, in the future, too, it will be necessary to adapt supply ships and their capabilities to changing kinds of operations, resources and methods in the navy. Thus, the introduction of the onboard helicopter in our fleet and the expansion of the area of operation logically also require adaptations in the support resources. The ships of the new generation, which are now being planned, must be able to deliver to fleet combat units in operation the necessary material at any place, at any time and in any quantity, even under altered basic conditions.

In conclusion, it can be stated that the support flotilla is equal to the diverse and extensive demands in respect to personnel and material. With high commitment and constant good will to accomplish the best-possible performance the soldiers and civilian staff workers of the support flotilla feel themselves to be part of the fleet, they identify with its tasks and those of the combat units to be supported.

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MILITARY

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AIR DEFENSE DEFICIENT IN MINE WARFARE, SUPPORT FLOTILLAS

Bonn WEHRTECHNIK in German May 86 pp 40-48

[Interview with Fleet Commander Vice Admiral Hans Joachim Mann, conducted by WEHRTECHNIK naval editor Dr Juergen Rhades, date and place not given; "Still of Concern To Me Is the Air Defense Capability of Support and Mine Forces, Especially for Units Intended for Operations in the Baltic Sea"; first paragraph WEHRTECHNIK comment]

[Text] In the following conversation, the fleet commander, who began his career exactly 30 years ago with the second officer candidate crew (V/56), gives his views on the most important points of training in the fleet, on current questions concerning its modernization, on logistics, installation and environmental protection. Admiral Mann, who on 1 October, after only 1 ½ years as fleet commander, assumes the highest rank in the navy, that of chief-of-staff in the Ministry of Defense, paints a picture of his command which, all things considered, is a positive one.

WEHRTECHNIK [WT]: On 1 April you had been fleet commander for 1 year, and you will hold this position for only another half year before you become naval chief-of-staff on 1 October 1986. What have you been able to achieve during your command of the fleet, what was attainable for you, and where, in the time remaining, do you see the main points of emphasis?

Vice Adminral Mann: When I took over this position from my predecessor, Admiral Fromm, more than a year ago, I discovered on numerous occasions that the fleet that I had taken over from him was sound and that for this reason I felt obligated to continue along his course. One should not forget that this fleet has also been in existence for 30 years and that in many areas a commander today has resources at his disposal whose quality has been demonstrated by many years of experience. For example: Our operational training programs, the annual exercise and maintenance planning, and also our operations plan: all products of an optimization process stretching over many years. The situation is of course somewhat different with respect to leadership. There one can never really sit back and relax, since one is always dealing with constantly changing people and differing generations, to which one must become attuned. But here too, as far as discipline and motivation are concerned, the legacy I assumed a year ago was a good one, and I was indeed able to concern myself above all with continuity--which I in fact did.

Points of emphasis in the time I have left continue to be personnel leadership--educational efforts are always necessary--and striving for still more realistic combat training.

WT: The naval headquarters has now been in operation for more than a year. What has the experience, what are the advantages for the commander in the operational command of his fleet, and are there also drawbacks?

Mann: Well, this naval headquarters command and control information system has completely proved its worth during the past 12 months in various national and NATO maneuvers, and particularly in "Wintex/Cimex '85." With the naval headquarters, the prerequisites were established for a fast and comprehensive determination of the situation, and thus for a reliable situation assessment and a clear and real-time issuance of orders or forwarding of data--and this is of particular concern to me--to the force commander at sea. Situation-dependent and possibly fast actions and reactions in operational command and control are possible today to a much different extent than formerly. The advantages of the naval headquarters may best be summarized in one sentence: The command and control capability of the fleet command was improved decisively. I really do not know of any shortcomings compared to the situation prevailing previously.

I would like to add that the former concerns about freedom of judgment of the tactical force commanders at sea turned out to be without substance. In practice, the system is utilized much more intensively to supply the commander(s) at sea with data from the naval headquarters quickly and selectively. As regards the system itself, it will be up to us to further develop this complex instrument in the future in small, financially feasible steps in such a way that it will still be suitable and--as regards its operating costs--affordable command and control instrument for commanders in the years 2020 or 2030.

Fleet Training Focal Points in 1986

WT: The fleet can demonstrate and improve its performance level only through constant exercises. Where has the [fleet] commander set the training focal points for 1986, what training activities in the flotillas deserve special mention, and did the recent "ice winter" again have an adverse effect on training activities?

Mann: Training is conducted in accordance with so-called operational and training programs. These are programs that have evolved in the flotillas from many years of experience. The flotilla commander has the mission of making a maximum number of operationally ready ships available to the fleet commander at all times. Particular emphasis will be placed by him, if appropriate, on reacting to specific deficiencies observed by him, and this is also the way that each flotilla will have to react individually to the effects of the long lay time during the past ice winter. The completion of training in the flotillas is then followed by continuing combat training

in the form of national, binational and multinational exercises for the purpose of attaining the highest level of combat capability. Again in 1986, for example, the main points of emphasis for the fast patrol boat flotilla, will be the multinational maneuver "Bold Game" as well as missile firing off Bisacrosse, for the flotilla of mine forces the likewise multinational maneuver "Blue Harrier." In the destroyer flotilla, we plan this year to let one or two combat teams begin to operate together over an extended period with the same composition, so as on the one hand to achieve a maximum training benefit, but on the other hand also to make our national contribution in the North Sea and adjacent waters more visible.

The most important national maneuver continues to be the standard combat training force fleet [Standardeinsatzausbildungsverband Flotte (SEF)], for which I have planned cooperation with the air defense organization as this year's focal point. The first maneuver of this type (SEF '86-1) naturally suffered very much from the effects of the ice winter. For the boat flotillas it more or less took place "indoors," i.e., at the sea tactical training group, and could be held to only a greatly reduced extent with ships of the destroyer flotilla, the support flotilla, and the naval air division in the North Sea.

Outstanding activities abroad are the training runs currently in progress to the Caribbean Sea and to Central America with the frigates "Koeln" and "Emden," the destroyer "Rommel," which at the same time is to conduct training with the United States Navy in Guantanamo/Cuba, as well as the destroyer "Freiburg." In the course of this AAG, torpedo and missile firing will also be conducted at the Atlantic Fleet Weapon Range in Roosevelt Roads. In 1986, as well, we will participate a number of times in the Joint Maritime Course in Rosyth with submarines, destroyers and MPA's. We will be enrolled for a total of 39 training weeks with 14 destroyers, frigates and antisubmarine boats in the Flag Office Sea Training (FOST) in Portland, fast patrol boats and destroyers will conduct missile firing with the French Navy, and three minesweeper squadrons will be trained on the Tactical Trainer in Ostend. In addition, we will again be represented during the entire year at STANAFORLANT and STANAVFORCHAN.

Close-Range Air Defense with Gaps

WT: The modernization of the fleet has begun, but as usual there continue to be deficiencies which surely do not satisfy the commander. The air defense of his boats and ships at close range is a case in point. WT has learned from a defense committee meeting that RAM--we had already referred to it, somewhat ironically, as the "3-year missile"--will not enter service until 1992. Where--if at all--can improvements be expected, how does the [fleet] commander assess the situation, will the Fliegerfaust [man-portable anti-aircraft missile] bring any relief?

Mann: For close-range air defense, the ships of the fleet currently have available to them the 40mm and 76mm tube weapons in various modifications from Bofors and Breda. The OTO-Melara system, used in conjunction with

ammunition having a proximity fuse, represents the addition of one of the most modern systems to the fleet. The 40mm weapons have been made more combat-effective on various ships, and in addition the fire control equipment of the fast patrol boats is of the latest technological design, or, in the case of Class 148, is to be improved through retrofitting with the TRITON equipment and optronic systems. On the other hand, I am still concerned about the air defense capability of the resupply ships and the mine forces, especially, of course, that of the forces planned for operations in the Baltic Sea. Here the navy will close a gap with the introduction of the Fliegerfaust 2. The RAM is of course planned for introduction to defend against missiles at close range, which can be employed both on fast patrol boats and on larger ships. Here there have been, and continue to be, development-related technical and also other difficulties, which already have had a very negative impact on the time scheduling, and needless to say I am not happy about these definable "holes," with which we must take to the sea instead of with weapons. A substantial improvement in the defense capability of the naval air bases will be achieved with the introduction of ROLAND beginning in 1988. All things considered, it can be said that the improvement of the close-range air defense capability of the fleet has been recognized as a necessary point of main effort and will also be pursued accordingly.

WT: At some time in the future, the need for a replacement of the MPA ATLANTIC will have to be considered. Does the fleet already have concrete ideas or options as to the weapons system that will be favored as a result of specifically German operational requirements?

Mann: You surely do not expect me to name firms or aircraft types here. Basically, aircraft meeting certain requirements re performance, armament and control equipment can be considered here. This includes--and all this will of course be spelled out in the tactical requirement--requirements re flight duration, callings and speed, as well as armament with missiles, torpedoes and depth charges, including weapons for shallow water. This also includes, of course, the fitting of sensors for shallow and deep waters that are capable of meeting the threat, and--last but not least--the fitting with long-range data transmission Link 11 to the naval headquarters and to the ships. Basically, an MPA must be capable of supporting, or securing, a formation of ships over a large area against underwater and surface threats, and to monitor extensive sea areas quickly and completely. Such aircraft are therefore essential for our mission in the North Sea and adjacent waters.

Can Attack Helicopters Replace Boats and Ships?

WT: Thoughts on the use of new naval warfare resources to operate from the air in a manner consistent with the threat have also included the Marine 90 [Navy 90] attack helicopter. Could this aircraft one day replace boats, or perhaps even ships, in large numbers?

Mann: That they cannot do, for various reasons. First of all, with respect to the onboard helicopter: here the question answers itself, since the extensiveness of the operating areas planned for ships of the size of destroyers and frigates, the distance to the coast, and the duration of the action would fundamentally rule out the use of land-based helicopters. Besides, we are talking here of ships having a multipurpose role, which must meet a three-dimensional threat with very divergent resources, in which the helicopter represents only one of several elements of the overall system. There it has the partial mission of increasing the total effectiveness of the weapons system "ship," without endangering its own ship, through target detection over the horizon, through such detection with variable-depth sonar, and by the rapid delivery of weapons to the target.

As regards the shore-based attack helicopter, there are a whole number of reasons why here too replacement is not possible. First reason: The navy has not only a wartime mission, but as is well known also a very essential mission in peacetime and in times of crisis, where presence, counterpresence, shadowing, reconnaissance--and this normally over extended periods and in all kinds of weather--could be cited as points of main emphasis. These are tasks which could be carried out with land-based helicopters only--if at all--with an effort that is almost incalculable. Second reason: One of our great strengths, especially in Baltic Sea warfare, is the balanced fleet, which permits us to fight flexibly with a large number of combined arms and with the exploitation of all geographic and geophysical possibilities. The greater the number of components with which an attacker must cope, the greater is his problem. With attack helicopters we create a new, an additional problem for the enemy--who incidentally is constantly improving qualitatively in the Baltic Sea as well. The third reason: To be able to exercise sovereignty of the seas or to contest the exercising of such sovereignty by the enemy, even if only for a limited period and in a limited area, the continuous presence of naval warfare resources over extended periods of time and in all kinds of weather is required. Such naval warfare resources must in addition know at all times "what is going on," i.e., they must always be fully aware of the current situation, so as to be able to exploit an opportunity immediately if the occasion should arise. The control and coordination of the battle with combined arms then requires an expensive [elaborate] and versatile command and control platform, i.e. a control and weapons employment center such as exists only on a floating naval warfare resource. All this makes it clear: It is simply not possible to conduct sea warfare exclusively, nor even predominately, from land; without the immediately combat-ready naval warfare resources at sea, our defense mission would likewise not be fulfillable.

WT: This spring the United States Navy is showing its European NATO partners its new Surface Effect Ship (SES), and on that occasion practical demonstrations of this ship out of Eckernförde will also take place. Could a ship such as this in specific flotillas lead to a radical change

in naval architecture [shipbuilding], or be introduced into the fleet as a replacement or as an additional naval warfare resource?

Mann: I cannot answer this question thus formulated. Needless to say, platforms and propulsion plants are essential components of a naval warfare resource. But the mission per se, to phrase it thus, must be carried out with our control and weapons employment systems. Those are also the most cost-intensive components of all our armament plans. I feel that in view of our scanty resources [funding] we cannot allow ourselves to pay dearly for the procurement and maintenance of "exotic" platforms as long as their use does not represent a truly sweeping tactical-strategic advantage over the time-tested displacement vessel. To date no one has been able to prove to me that such advantages exist. I must confess, however: I do not know too much as yet about these new platforms.

WT: But you will surely take a very close look at this ship when it is shown in the Baltic Sea?

Mann: This I will most assuredly do.

Reinforcement of the North Sea Component with Additional Frigates

WT: The seventh and eighth frigates have been approved. They will help to reinforce significantly the North Sea component of the fleet. The comprehensive service operational test completed in 1985 of the Class 122 frigate produced new findings and recommendations in many sectors for the continued optimization of this weapons system. Will these be considered in the construction of the new frigates?

Mann: I hope, of course, that all operationally significant findings will be incorporated into the construction of the seventh and eighth frigates. This question might better be directed to the armament sector, however.

WT: Let us stay with frigates, specifically the NATO project NFR 90. Will international cooperation on a NATO scale be worthwhile even if it does not become a major project of the NATO partners?

Mann: Here I can give you only a very personal opinion; I am not directly involved in this project. Seen purely from the alliance point of view, such cooperation should in my opinion be worthwhile in any case. It would also send a kind of signal confirming alliance solidarity to the "other side." As far as future exploitability is concerned, I would imagine that the incorporation into the project of professional expertise and many years of professional experience of not only one, but many, navies would be beneficial. Whether it will be financially profitable, I do not know; I hope so, considering the cost trends becoming evident with such weapons systems.

WT: Since the creation of the Federal Navy more than 30 years ago, its tasks have constantly increased, particularly if one looks at the North Sea mission and takes into account the expansion of the operating area. Does the commander consider the 16 destroyers and frigates adequate to accomplish the mission?

Mann: In this part of our operational area--and here I mean the North Sea and the adjacent waters--we are only contributing [to the mission], in contrast to the Baltic Sea, where together with the Danes we carry the main burden. We are dealing here with the mission in an area of which the SACLANT once said that circa 50 percent of the security ships actually needed there were missing. From that it could of course be concluded that the contribution of the individual nations cannot be high enough. In view of the current and foreseeable trend in the costs of such weapons systems, we would not, however, be able to exceed the cited number of 16 without creating unacceptable displacement effects in other sectors of our overall balanced fleet armament planning. But here too it should also be pointed out that for this part of our mission we furnish not only these 16 destroyers and frigates, but that we have available, now and also in the future, long-range naval reconnaissance and ASW aircraft, and that in the late 1990's we will add six more attack submarines (Class 211).

WT: You have already mentioned the new submarine of Class 211, which for you is an essential component in combined arms combat. Are there any more specific comments that can be made at this time from the viewpoint of the fleet?

Mann: The Class 211 submarines will enable us to increase the threat spectrum for an attacker, also in the North Sea and the adjoining waters. Important for me, however, is that these boats will also be employable in the Baltic Sea, where submarines constitute an especially critical naval warfare component. With the boats of Class 206A with upgraded combat effectiveness, we will, to be sure, significantly improve our capabilities, yet the basic weakness of diesel-electric propulsion, i.e., the dependence on outside air and the resultant limitation placed on the tactical initiative, will remain. For that reason we are particularly awaiting a technological solution of this problem.

Good Operational Experiences with TORNADO

WT: One naval air wing has been flying the new naval fight-bomber for several years already, the second is soon to have its STARFIGHTER aircraft replaced. Will the planned timetable be adhered to, and how can the experiences with the new multipurpose combat aircraft be assessed?

Mann: Precision, range, all-weather capability and armament of this aircraft are indeed those of a weapons system of the third generation. With it, our coperalational capabilities have improved very significantly. Logistically, as well, we have gotten the knack of this weapons system in

an extraordinarily short time. The reequipment of the 2nd Naval Air Wing is proceeding on schedule and within the planned time frame. Technical and flying personnel are already undergoing cross-training. The extensive construction measures are likewise proceeding as planned. Construction work on the runway is currently being carried out until August, so that there should be no obstacle to the delivery of the first TORNADO in September; and we do in fact plan to commence flying activity right away. I hope that by December 1987 the delivery of TORNADO aircraft to the 2nd Naval Air Wing, and thus to the navy, will for the most part have been completed.

Personnel Situation in the Fleet

WT: Early retirement, a new reserve concept, extension of compulsory military service tours, and the employment in the fleet of young officers with and without a university degree, these are topics which are discussed nationwide in the media and which are of interest. What are your feelings on these matters? Are there any negative effects at all?

Mann: Early retirement is of course a topic of conversation in the fleet as well. I was extremely pleased by this measure, since it will finally make it possible to take effective action against superannuation in operations-related billets. On the other hand, it is not easy for me to get used to the idea that because of this measure several officers who have "accompanied" me over a span of 30 years, and to whom I have many ties, now rather suddenly no longer belong to the active navy. In addition, many an officer who wanted to make use of this law but was not selected remains behind as a problem. Officers in this category need, both now and in the future, particularly to be treated as comrades. I am convinced, however, that the great majority will not be a burden as a result of loss of motivation. A total of 45 officers will be separated from the fleet from 1986 to 1991, eight of them this year.

As regards the reservist concept, the basic work done to date does not permit detailed reflections with respect to the fleet. I hope, however, that we will find solutions that will not adversely affect the combat readiness of the fleet. As for the employment of young officers who have graduated from a Bundeswehr university, I have already frequently expressed my views on this subject, most recently at the Historical-Tactical Conference in January. I am pleased to note that, all in all, the officers have proved their worth and have in the meantime developed into experienced and capable boat captains, sector leaders and main sector leaders. This statement is also true for those who interrupted their studies.

Development Trends in Sea Damage [Collision] Incidence Not Alarming

WT: To the extent that statistics on cases of damage to ships are available, are these cases casually related to the level of training and

lack of experience of young officers?

Mann: The incidence of collisions [sea damage]--as experienced over many years--has always run a cyclical course in the fleet. Again and again there were phases where an increase in nautical collisions and/or technical break-downs on board was discernible, and there were times when these were on the decline. And so nautical collisions are currently on the wane again, but the reverse tendency in past years has prompted me to instruct major unit commanders and ship/boat captains to give increased attention to the nautical education and seaman training of the watch officers. Careful navigation has to be a matter of honor for a naval officer, for the safety of human beings is after all always at stake.

Noticeable Improvement in Supplies, Including Ammunition for Firing Training

WT: To preserve the combat readiness of the fleet, an adequate and continuing support [resupply] system is absolutely essential. Has it been possible, meanwhile, to improve the negative experiences of the past, particularly in the spare and replacement parts stock levels for so-called critical items?

Mann: The initial and follow-on stockpiling of spare parts was often done on the basis of inadequate data. Sometimes there were, and still are, bottlenecks caused by insufficient procurement for financial reasons. A drop in combat readiness for this reason took place for only a short time in an exceptional case in the submarine flotilla.

The centralized management process meanwhile introduced and used circa 70 percent of the time, as well as the general control of replacement parts by the naval support command, reduce--and that is clearly discernible--disruptions of combat readiness to a minimum. Questions re intensive monitoring and the management of spare and replacement parts in airborne weapons systems do exist; they permit the extent of the required circulatory reserve during the utilization phase to be defined. Using the TORNADO as an example, it can be shown that because of these procedures it was possible to improve the management situation.

WT: Does the ammunition available for firing training, which is to be intensified in the fleet, meet your expectations?

Mann: Basically, the ammunition required for firing training in the naval and naval air forces is available. Caps still in effect with respect to 76mm ammunition will presumably be lifted by the third quarter of this year.

WT: Does the navy have new concepts [plans] for floating resupply as a result of the addition of the seventh and eighth frigates? Do you consider it adequate?

Mann: Basically, the "Floating Resupply Concept" continues to have validity validity. For the combat boat resupply sector, a complete, future-oriented concept is being worked on at the Navy Staff. This concept is called "Resupply Concept for Combat Boats for the 1990's." It will apply to the "Resupply Ships for Combat Boats," the successors to the tenders, in other words, to be introduced from 1990 on, and above all will give consideration to the employment of a containerized SUG at squadron level. In the floating resupply of combat ships sector, the "Floating Resupply Concept" just mentioned will continue to be valid after the introduction of the seventh and eighth frigates. A change in this concept can only be expected in the 1990's with the introduction of the planned new resupply ship for combat ships.

Installation and Environmental Protection--Important Concerns of the Fleet

WT: Adequate installation defense for air bases, fortified points, and harbors in a national defense emergency is of vital importance to insure the combat readiness of the fleet. Have any significant improvements been made here?

Mann: Plans call for the additional formation of three naval security platoons for naval communications stations, the conversion of what until now were three naval security platoons of the naval radio transmitter station Saterland into a light mobile naval security company (completely manned in peacetime), as well as the introduction of a Short Range Air Defence Information System for naval airfields and bases. The introduction of ROLAND will release an additional six 40mm platoons for the bases, with the introduction of ROLAND planned to comprise 20 systems from the end of 1988 to the beginning of 1990. They are intended for the three naval airfields at Schleswig, Eggebek and Nordholz.

Since 1978 very far-reaching demands of technical ecological measures have had to be considered, which affect both land-based units and floating formations. For ships already in service, the established measures were implemented either through modification or, failing that, through construction projects. In that connection, let me give you just the key words: defense against oil contamination, onboard waste treatment, bilge water oil removal, and the cutting up of gally scraps. It is well known that, for the past several months, two aircraft of type DO-28, within the framework of their military mission, have been used for checking on oil spills over the German sea territories and coasts. These aircraft have been equipped with special sensors for this purpose. In the North Sea radar surveillance sector, there is cooperation with the Transportation Ministry. A transmission of the radar display of the Water and Shipping Administration radar on Helgoland is to make possible a situation display for the area of the Deutsche Bucht [Helgoland Bight] via the tactical radio relay network of the fleet. In this way, the Minister for Transport gains an invexpensive linkup possibility for his district headquarters in Wilhelmshaven, from where the Deutsche Bucht is monitored

for the purpose of lessening the dangers posed by accidents, particularly by supertankers and by ships carrying hazardous cargoes. Finally, pursuant to an agreement reached in 1980 with the Transportation Minister, operational resources of the fleet can also be requested within the framework of international assistance in the event of accidents involving tankers. This includes primarily the provision of tugboats and lighters as well as air transport and observation resources. The decision is then made by the commander on a case-by-case basis, within the framework of the available possibilities and considering the combat readiness of his naval warfare resources.

Vice Admiral Hans Joachim Mann, born in Stuttgart in the year 1935, joined the navy in 1956 after completing secondary school. Following officer, flight and air traffic control training, he was assigned for 3 years to the 1st Naval Air Wing (at Jagel), then following operations-B training, he was assigned as ship's operations officer, first officer [second in command], and captain on destroyers. His assignment as a group leader in the General Navy Office and training at the Naval War College of the United States Navy were followed by service as deputy commander of the destroyer flotilla, as an adviser in the Federal Ministry of Defense, and then for 2 years as commander of the destroyer flotilla. From 1983 to 1985, Admiral Mann was deputy commander of the fleet, prior to assuming command of the fleet in 1985. Effective 1 October 1986, he is scheduled to become chief-of-staff of the navy in the Federal Ministry of Defense.

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MILITARY

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

NAVY'S COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM DETAILED

Bonn WEHRTECHNIK in German May 86 pp 50-53

[Article by Juergen Rhades: "Navy's Combat Effectiveness Enhancements"; first paragraph WEHRTECHNIK comment]

[Text] Because of the ever increasing costs for the navy's comprehensive and modern weapon systems, development and construction of new warships is being increasingly subjected to criticism. Of course, this fact does not affect only the FRG navy. It likewise applies to all Western navies. In this area they must seek solutions which, simply stated, focus primarily on making even more optimal use of their budgets which in real terms are no longer increasing so strongly. The ability to fulfill their mission on the other hand requires constant review of the delivery systems which are planned for it. Deterrence can only function if the resources, boats, ships and aircraft which are available for it are also always operationally ready, that is, they can meet the possible operational conditions. They are the criterion which determines the design of all weapon systems.

Upgrading Combat Effectiveness: Also an Arms Project

To the extent that the responsibilities of the navy will not change in the future the following are the causative factors for new arms projects: first, covering existing gaps in respect to the current threat. Second, appropriate countering of a threat which is changing in quantity and quality. Third, the unfavorable ratio of high operating costs to low combat and operational effectiveness with obsolete weapon systems. In order to be able to counter these pressures, which actually every navy today faces, either existing naval military resources will have to be modernized by means of upgrading combat effectiveness or new weapon systems will have to be developed and acquired. In respect to the efforts to upgrade combat effectiveness the following measures are planned for the FRG navy.

Upgrading Combat Effectiveness of the Class 206A Submarine

For combat in the depths of the Baltic Sea area 12 class 206 submarines will be rebuilt between 1986 and 1991 because their tactical efficiency for the period until they are decommissioned is inadequate and essential systems and equipment of these submarines can no longer be supported. The key to the rebuilding is the joining together of new sonar, a new system

of tactical preparation and fire delivery and modern means of navigation and communication into an efficient and easily serviced system. This will make it possible to process more tactical information, to cut reaction time in half and at the same time to combat several targets. This will benefit the success capability and survivability of the submarines and mitigate the continuing lack of independence from outside air. Effective in the mid-1990's the navy hopes to have available efficient propulsion that is independent of outside air by the time submarines of the next generation are realized. Specifically the following measures to maintain combat effectiveness in the class 206 submarine are scheduled:

- replacement of the underwater detection system with the DBQS-21 D sonar system from Krupp Atlas Elektronik.
- replacement of the M8/8 torpedo fire control system with an LWU 83 system of tactical preparation and fire delivery from Krupp Atlas Elektronik.
- improvement in the electronic support measures system and improved navigational precision.

Parallel with the planned program of rebuilding and new construction of submarines the currently available DM 2A1 antiship torpedo will be further developed in two stages. Specifically this means: improving the search head to achieve antisubmarine capability (DM 2A3) and improving propulsion in order to increase diving depth (DM 2A4), among other things. The overall development of the improved torpedo armament is supposed to be completed by 1998.

Upgrading Combat Effectiveness of the Class 143B Fast Patrol Boat

Fighter bombers, missile fast patrol boats and attack helicopters are planned to defend against attacks over water. Since the last of 10 Gepard class (S-143A) fast patrol boats was put into service 2 years ago the navy again has 40 fast missile patrol boats. Of course, now it will be necessary to adapt to the threat the 10 boats of the Albatros class (S0143), the 8 to 9 year-old predecessors of the Gepard boats, by rebuilding into class S-143B. They will be equipped with the F1 1800S ECM/GM system and the RAM anti-aircraft missile system. The 76-mm gun aft will be expanded as will the torpedo weapon system. These boats are to receive mine rails for mine-laying tasks. This rebuilding will make the boats comparable in efficiency to the S-143A class. In the period from 1990 to 1992 retrofitting with the RAM anti-aircraft system and the FL 180S EW system is scheduled for stage 2.

Upgrading Combat Effectiveness of the Class 148 Fast Patrol Boat

The detection equipment and computers in the weapon delivery systems in the 20 Tiger class (S-148) boats which were built in France will also be modernized. The boats will receive an ESM/GM system in order to improve protection from enemy missiles. Installation of the Palis system on the scope previously scheduled will be concluded in the context of maintaining combat effectiveness.

Partial replacement of the Vega system is to take place effective 1987. This partial replacement (Triton transmitter/receiver; Pollux

transmitter/receiver, computer, antenna) will largely match the configuration of Triton G/Castor. Of course, the planned "ESM/GM system for boats" has not yet happened in respect to model choice. This program is supposed to be completed by 1990.

Upgrading Combat Effectiveness of the Luetjens Class Destroyer

As an ongoing project it should also be noted that at present the three Luetjens class guided-missile destroyers are being adapted in their efficiency to strategic requirements by means of retrofitting with Harpoon antiship missiles, modern radar equipment and weapon control systems. Of the three destroyers in this class the "Moelders" has been refitted while the destroyer "Rommel" is still being rebuilt. At the end of 1986 this program will be completed with the Luetjens prototype ship. It is planned to keep these in service until the year 2000 and then further rebuilding of these destroyers is no longer planned. Other necessary measures to maintain combat strength must therefore be solved on a case by case basis in the context of the operation support agreements with the U.S. Navy. Following the rebuilding phase the follow-up actions cited below are planned:

--In the Harpoon sector the onboard configuration will be kept; the missile will be shifted to the improved 1C configuration.

--American sonar will be replaced by sonar 80 from Krupp Atlas Elektronik--comparable to the equipment of the class 122 frigate.

Upgrading Combat Effectiveness of the Sea King Mk 41

The 22 Sea King Mk 41 helicopters will have their combat effectiveness upgrading starting in 1987 and will be converted into attack helicopters. They will be equipped in such a way that they will be able to fire the Sea Skua missile and serve as an external ship position finder for their own units (over the horizon targeting). To do this the helicopters are to receive the Sea Spray Mk 3 Ferranti radar and a data transmission system which makes possible automatic target data transmission and permits efficient cooperation with the missile fast patrol boats. Sea Skua is a semiactive air-to-surface missile from British Aerospace with a range of about 15 km and a 30-kg warhead which has been successfully used by the Royal navy since 1983.

Upgrading Combat Effectiveness of the Tornado with Kormoran II

Equipping the navy with the Tornado fighter bomber will be continued in Naval Air Group 2 in 1986-1987 inasmuch as Naval Air Group 2 was equipped with the Tornado in 1984 and assigned to NATO for use. The armament of these aircraft will be augmented by the Kormoran II missile which is being developed and which in contrast to the Kormoran (Kormoran I) group will have a greater range, freedom from interference and a greater impact on the target because of a larger warhead and in addition it will provide the opportunity to employ up to four missiles at one time against enemy targets. In fulfilling its tasks the Tornado must expect in the Baltic Sea sector substantial enemy air defense from naval forces and from land.

In order to decisively improve the success capability of the Tornado against enemy air defense the High Speed Antiradiation Missile (Harm) is-- as is also true of the FRG air force--to be acquired in the United States via a foreign military sales (FMS) agreement. This missile which was introduced into the U.S. armed forces has a range of over 130 km at several times the speed of sound and blocks out the entire threat-relevant frequency spectrum of radar systems using a search head. The intensive comparative study which was just recently implemented has again demonstrated the superiority of the Harm for the navy's purposes over the British Alarm missile. Upon completion of all measures to upgrade and maintain combat effectiveness the navy will have naval military resources which will enable it in the future, too, to fulfill its mission.

By closing the acknowledged gaps in armament it will realize its idea of a balanced fleet which is oriented to the threat.

12124/9190

CSO: 3620/702

MILITARY

FINLAND

ANTISUB CAPABILITY ADEQUATE DESPITE WEAKNESSES SAYS ADMIRAL

Stockholm MARIN NYTT in Swedish No 2, 1986 pp 10-11

[Interview with Rear-Admiral Juha Tikka, from LANSI-SAVO Jan 86]

[Text] The Finns' capability to patrol their sea territories against submarines is, according to Rear-Admiral J. Tikka, satisfactory. He admits that it is not easy to patrol the Finnish archipelago and the broken coastline.

"Patrolling can naturally not be comprehensive everywhere. Therefore, I cannot guarantee that there will not be a foreign submarine in our waters today. However, I can guarantee that there are no submarines in those areas which are of important significance," he emphasizes.

Helicopters

"During submarine hunts, helicopters have proven very easy to use in all those countries where such materiel is available," says Tikka. He approves of the expansion of sea surveillance tasks as defined by the parliamentary defense committee, that is that they shall also be used to detect under water territorial violations.

"This has led to a development which I hope means that helicopters will be provided to the air patrol squadron of the border patrol, helicopters which have underwater sonar capability. There should be many such helicopters. The minimum number operating at one time in a submarine hunt is two, but preferably more."

The three medium-weight helicopters planned for sea rescue are, according to Tikka, completely inadequate. With respect to service and maintenance, the acquisition is only a first step and nothing more. In addition, rescue helicopters are also suited for bombing submarine. Both require the same equipment. The submarine hunting helicopters of large naval forces have also proven to be among the best rescue helicopters, maintains Tikka.

Finland Lacks Submarines

The Paris Peace Treaty does not allow Finland to have submarines and motor torpedo boats. The latter is a type of boat not built any more and it is not needed either. In contrast, one could find use for submarines in the Finnish Navy.

"Submarines have a completely individual task in all navies. If we had submarines, our navy's operational capacity would be much better," says Tikka. According to him, in the foreseeable future Finland will nonetheless not try to attain a change on this point in the peace treaty.

"We must get by without submarines. Our knowledge in this area has disappeared. And to build and train for such a system is such a tall order that such goals would be utopian against the background of our current resources," maintains Tikka.

Torpedoes and Mines

Torpedo armament as such is not forbidden in the peace treaty. One still has use for them, even if the form of usage has changed since the period of the second world war. Torpedoes are now used to combat submarines. Finland's home waters are certainly difficult for such target-seeking missiles. In the ocean, the torpedo is still absolutely the best weapon for submarine hunts," says Tikka.

The acquisition by Finland of impulse mines has meant that within the area of mine warfare one has taken a step toward the present, according to Tikka.

The impulse mine is like the sea-bed bottom mines, very difficult to sweep. In this sense the Finnish naval defense will become even more credible. This solution is also of strategic and not just of naval technical significance.

"Mine warfare is of great significance for Finland when one takes into consideration the hydrographic condition of the Gulf of Finland. We have basic archipelago water. This water is hence very useful and suitable for mine warfare," maintains Tikka.

This condition is easily seen in all of the Baltic navies. Denmark, Sweden and Finland all have larger mine vessels in service in peacetime than any other navy. The Soviets also have long pursued a development so that almost every warship can lay mines.

"The mine weapon is certainly a cheap mass production weapon which is literally adapted for defense. It has enormous preventive value. The construction and number of mines are part of mine usage tactics, which function best when they are secret. It is not of great significance how many mines are available when the adversary cannot know if mines are to be found in the way he is thinking of using," reports Tikka.

New Vessels

The new vessels of the Helsinki Class have been shown to be of a high quality, according to Tikka. The squadron's last vessel will be finished this spring. From the point of view of the navy it would be especially important that permission to submit orders for the next squadron could be attained for the following acquisition period, according to Tikka.

When the Helsinki squadron is finished we will have two combat boat squadrons. In the years 1975-76, a Tuima class squadron was acquired from the Soviet Union. According to the third parliamentary defense committee, the naval combat forces must have three such combat boat squadrons, reminds Tikka. The new vessels with more technical equipment have a concomitant need for more personnel. The missile boat squadron, for example, needs about 70 new billets. These are needed onboard as well as during maintenance on land. According to Tikka, professionals are needed especially in electronics but also in mechanics, and electronic technicians are needed in other areas. The navy could easily employ 100 persons within the technical areas in different types of tasks.

However, one certainly still needs conscripts onboard the missile boats. Many duties onboard are such that the conscripts can take care of them well. Development still requires more and more permanent personnel.

When two frigates were acquired from the Soviet Union at the beginning of the 1960's, the crew consisted of 25 percent permanent personnel and 75 percent conscripts. Since the gunboats were acquired at about the beginning of the 1970's, 40 percent permanent personnel and 60 percent conscripts were needed. In the missile boats one needs over 50 percent permanent personnel and under 50 percent conscripts, maintains Tikka.

Last year two vessels were taken out of service; the "Hameenmaa (frigate and later mine vessel) and the "Louhi" (support ship). Other larger vessels probably will not be taken out of service in the near future.

Of the Nuoli class motor gunboats, half have been taken out of service. The other half have been completely overhauled and can hence be used forward to the end of the 1980's and beginning of the 1990's.

"There are many opinions on what will replace the Nuoli class," says Tikka. Against the background of the missions, the Nuoli class could be replaced by a modern solution; the Nuoli 90. On the other hand, war technology advances and one cannot establish the type of vessel today.

"We have built the Hurja, a prototype of the light patrol boat, which we used to carry out tests during the early 1980's. Thereby, our knowledge concerning such light boats has increased. The need for a fast reconnaissance platform which can operate in the open sea is, however, unconditional," emphasizes Tikka.

Photo Caption

The commander of naval warfare forces, Rear-Admiral Juha Tikka on submarine hunts in Finland. The Finnish corvette Karjala - surface attack with submarine hunt capacity. In the small picture, commander of the Finnish naval warfare forces, Rear-Admiral Juha Tikka.

12562/12795

CSO: 3650/217

MILITARY

GREECE

UPDATING ON F-16, MIRAGE AIRCRAFT PURCHASE PROBLEMS

Athens PONDIKI in Greek 23 May 86 p 7

/Editorial/

/Text/ The latest news on the "purchase of the century" front: they have talked about it and have agreed on it and anyway the initials of both Greeks and Americans will get on the contract for the supply of F-16 aircraft, while with regard to the French (purchase of Mirage aircraft) we are waiting for the final decisions regarding the fate of the offsets. More specifically:

1. With regard to the F-16 aircraft, in the contract being drafted with General Dynamics there is a discussion to include in it (offsets) an enormous investment (200 million dollars) to Aliveris for the construction of a gasification plant using imported coal in which a partnership of American firms (headed by General Electric) has shown great interest. This interest was also stressed in the talks between our own Papandoniou and American Under Secretary for Economic Affairs Goldfield.

It appears that General Dynamics will succeed in getting two birds with one stone:

It will sell aircraft.

The installation and operation of the new coal gasification plant opens up for it a big new market for selling coal since it is a well-known fact that the firm is involved in many American coal mines.

2. With regard to the Mirage-2000 aircraft, on the basis of the purchase contract, the Dassault manufacturing firm should have submitted, by the end of January, relative information on the offsets program (investments, exports, tourism, contract for co-production of the Mirage-2000 with the EAV /Greek Aircraft Industry/, etc.) amounting to a total of 4.5 billion French francs.

Up to now, nothing has been done and Dassault, even though it is talking with Greek officials on the matter, is now outside of its time limits.

Unless, however, there are substantive problems that ensue from the delay:

Disputes may have cropped up between EAV and the French with regard to co-production of the Mirage-2000. Finally, the dispute seems to be ending in favor of EAV and the signing of the co-production contract is expected shortly.

The plan submitted by the French with regard to technology transfer (know-how) on the Mirage braking system is still being studied.

The French, considering us as mere primitive natives, tried to shove on us as an offset an investment in which they had the nerve to ask us to put in the lion's share while they threw in a little bone. How did this come about? They proposed to us the construction of a plant for the manufacture of coated paper. The cost would come to 200 million dollars and the firm undertaking the project would be one of the existing ailing paper industry companies.

The investment would cover 150 million dollars through a loan in foreign exchange, while the remaining 50 million would be footed by the Greek firm (however, where would it find this amount since it is ailing?)

What would have been the French obligation? To find us the loan (which, of course, we would have to pay off!) and they would buy 75 percent of the production!

Since, however, we are not (at least here) "little Americans" and the proposal seemed from the very outset a joke, we rejected it out of hand and it does not seem that there will be any thought for acceptance in the future. Are we making a mistake?

Editor's Note: Yesterday's EL.T. wrote that there is a "hitch in the sale of the F-16 aircraft because the secret services and the Pentagon are afraid of leaks due to the infiltration of our army by Russian spies" and that Pentagon officers have suggested to Weinberger not to sell the F-16 aircraft. Indeed, it adds that the Americans have come to this conclusion following the judgement rendered (acquittal) in the Lieutenant Commander Serepisios case. Finally, it adds a commentary by ND "circles" who associating the issue with Turkey's rearmament say "the country's defense has already been seriously weakened."

5671

CSO: 3521/171

MILITARY

GREECE

BRIEFS

NAVAL COOPERATION WITH DUTCH--Yesterday morning, the Navy began two large exercises--"Tempest 86" and "Breather 2/86"--in the southeastern Aegean and the Dodekanisa Islands. Taking part in these exercises, which will end next Friday, are Greek surface ships, submarines, helicopters and Air Force planes. For a short time, some of these craft will cooperate with a squadron of vessels from the Dutch navy, which will then sail on to Irakleion in Crete for a formal visit. The ships participating in the exercises will sail to the harbors of Rhodes, Karpathos, Kassos and Siteia. 12570/13252

CSO: 3521/153

MILITARY

NORWAY

HUNT FOR SUBMARINE REPORTED BY CIVILIANS CALLED OFF

Area Near Tromsø Searched

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 May 86 p 4

[Article by Erik Veigård: "Father and Son Saw Submarine in Bals Fjord"]

[Text] Tromsø. The armed forces' search actions in connection with the submarine reports from Bals Fjord south of Tromsø and from Asta Fjord southeast of Harstad have not produced any results up to now. It was three fishermen on board the fishing vessel "Anden" [Duck] who on Friday reported having seen an unaccountable wave and air bubbles in Asta Fjord right by Grå Fjord. The armed forces began a search in the area, both with Orion planes and ocean-going vessels, but suspended the search early Saturday. The navy is still searching in Bals Fjord, after two people, a father and son, on Sunday evening reported having seen two pipelike objects sticking up a half meter from the ocean surface.

Kjell Jørgensen and his son Freddy are sure that they are right; yesterday toward night time they observed two periscopes in Bals Fjord south of Tromsø. They immediately reported it to the sheriff and a short time later the armed forces were in the process of searching the fjord.

It was a quarter to eleven on Sunday evening when Kjell and Freddy Jørgensen noticed two "spar buoys" which stuck up out of the sea in Bals Fjord. They were driving along E6 between Nordkjosbotn and Storsteinnes when Freddy wanted to stop by the seashore to collect stones. It was while they were strolling along the beach that they caught sight of the two "spar buoys" in the sea, 150 and 500 meters, respectively, from land. There are neither spar buoys nor buoys in this area, and there was no doubt that they saw two objects which both stuck up about a half meter from the sea. The sea was dead calm and it was almost as light as during the day.

"Suddenly the closer object began to become nearer," Kjell Jørgensen relates, "and just afterward the other one also moved slowly in toward land. Then the farther object began to go farther out, and its speed was so great that the spray of the waves foamed around it. When it had gotten a little bit farther out it suddenly disappeared into the deep."

The two were convinced that they had seen the periscopes of two submarines and they got into the car to drive to a vehicle exit farther away where they could get closer to the periscope which still stuck up above the surface of the sea. While they were driving along the road Freddy (11) saw the periscope turn around and follow them all the way until they stopped at the next exit. Now they were very close to the periscope, and Kjell Jørgensen parked the car with its front facing the ocean and flashed his high beams at the object. Nothing happened, and a short time later father and son drove home to report it to the sheriff.

After they made the report, they drove back to the place, but there was nothing to see. Yesterday the two of them were interrogated by representatives of the navy and they were out to inspect the area. Both were asked to sketch what they had seen on Sunday evening, and according to Kjell Jørgensen there was almost an identical likeness between their sketches and the pictures they got to see later of submarines in the surfaced position.

Navy Calls Off Search

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 22 May 86 p 4

[Article by NTB [Norwegian Wire Service]: "Submarine Search Called Off"]

[Text] The search for a cylindrical object which could look like a submarine in Lyngen Fjord in Troms was called off around 1500 hours on Wednesday without results, the North Norway Armed Forces Command reports.

The object was observed south of Lyngen Fjord on Tuesday evening. The observation was made from a distance of about 2 km and the object was to have been visible for about one minute.

Intelligence Staff Officer Comments

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 26 May 86 p 60

[Article by Liv Hegna: "'Hearing' in Armed Forces Association: Footnote and Submarines Focused On"]

[Excerpt] Submarines

The chief of the Armed Forces Supreme Command intelligence staff, Rear Admiral Egil Eikanger, said in his briefing regarding the submarine threat that Norwegian vessels have several times had so-called contact with foreign submarines in Norwegian waters in recent years, but that neither we nor other countries have managed to force the submarines to the surface. Eikanger pointed out that without frigates foreign submarines will have free rein in our territorial waters:

"The Swedes have gotten to experience this painfully. They no longer have frigates," Admiral Eikanger said. He said in addition that a number of

observations which have been made in Norway support the assumption that nuclear submarines are not being sent into Norwegian fjords or waters.

Navy Inspector General Rear Admiral Bjarne Grimstvedt answered a question from the hall by stating that there are no special instructions for attacking any nuclear submarines in Norwegian waters. He also pointed out that a couple of nuclear submarines have been sunk various places in the world, but that these were not dangerous in the contamination respect.

Besides, Admiral Eikanger fully praised the Norwegian coastal population for great vigilance: "We know that people are trustworthy, since we can record that our own submarines, too, are being regularly reported," Rear Admiral Egil Eikanger said at the Oslo Armed Forces Association's hearing on the armed forces.

8831

CSO: 3639/119

MILITARY

NORWAY

BRIEFS

DEVALUATION HURTS MILITARY BUDGET--One hundred and eighty-five million kroner is the price the armed forces must pay for the devaluation. According to Defense Ministry Press Spokesman Erik Senstad, it has not been considered up to now whether they are to go to the Storting and ask for extra appropriations. Senstad emphasizes that the 185 million kroner are the direct effect of the devaluation. [Text] [Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 May 86 p 5]
8831

CSO: 3639/119

BRIEFS

NEW DEFENSE MINISTRY UNDERSECRETARY—SVENSKA DAGBLADET has learned that Undersecretary Per Borg will be replaced in the fall by Jan Nygren, former chairman of SSU [Social Democratic Youth of Sweden] and now a technical advisor in the Ministry of Defense. Jan Nygren was a technical advisor during Anders Thunberg's time as Minister of Defense, but left the ministry in October for a position in the Cooperative Building Organization of Swedish Trade Unions. Per Borg will continue his job as chairman of the Defense Committee, the work of which will be completed before the end of the year with the 1987 defense decision. Per Borg is said to be interested in becoming the head of FMV [Defense Material Administration]. The present director general of FMV, Carl-Olof Ternryd will remain until 1 July 1988 unless the government breaks his six-year appointment before then. The decisions on these changes were supposed to have been made in the inner circles of Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson's cabinet. [Text] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 18 May 86 p 6] 9287

CS0:3650/234

MILITARY

SWITZERLAND

DETAILS OF ARMY'S 1986 PROCUREMENT PROGRAM

Bonn WEHRTECHNIK in German May 86 pp 79-81

[Unattributed article: "1986 Swiss Procurement Program"; first paragraph WEHRTECHNIK comment]

1.5 Billion Francs in Appropriations

[Text] With the 1986 procurement program, the Federal Department of the Military, i.e., the Swiss Defense Ministry, is requesting funding in the amount of 1.52 billion Swiss francs for the procurement of military hardware in coming years. This amount consequently is not to be confused with the procurement budget slated for this year. The job efficiency of the 1986 procurement program is estimated at about 7300 man-years. A good two-thirds of the equipment, in terms of value, will be of Swiss manufacture, and if 48 million Swiss francs in compensation contracts are added to that, the domestic share comes to around 70 percent.

310 Tank Destroyers

The most important aspect of the 1986 procurement program is the plan to purchase 310 tank destroyers with accompanying missiles, spare parts, and training, operating, and maintenance equipment. The tank destroyer is to replace the 58-series 10.6-cm recoilless antitank gun introduced in 1958/59 and to substantially strengthen the antitank capability of the infantry at the level of the elite regiment, the mountain division and the cyclist regiment. The tank destroyer is an armored wheeled vehicle, the PIRANHA 6x6, manufactured by Mowag, equipped with a rotating turret developed by the Norwegian company Thune-Eureka, plus the American TOW 2 antitank missile system.

All vehicles and gun turrets are being manufactured in Switzerland under the supervision of Mowag, the prime contractor. Most of the missiles and their auxiliary equipment, such as sighting and aiming mechanisms, are also being fabricated in Switzerland under partial license and under the supervision of the Emmen Federal Aircraft Plant which has been assigned the duties of prime contractor. A number of missiles have already been purchased from the American government for training purposes.

New DRAGON Warhead

The combat effectiveness of the warhead for the DRAGON antitank missile has been increased, and it now offers substantially better penetration.

It was especially designed to penetrate modern composite armors. The requested funding will be used to refit the first two DRAGON series. Production is being done in Switzerland under the supervision of the Emmen Aircraft Plant, with substantial participation by the Altdorf Munitions Plant. The third series, which is currently at the procurement stage, will be equipped with this warhead from the beginning.

Flares

The longer-range flares for the 78 flare gun serve to illuminate the battlefield over a range of 100 to 400 meters. The product selected is manufactured by the Feistel Company, which previously supplied the current 150-meter-range ammunition.

12-cm Trench Mortar

The 12-cm 59/83 trench mortar, ten series of which have already been produced, is a paired cannon which is built into an underground fortification. It is being supplied by the Bern Federal Armory. The following procurement items are being planned as ammunition for the 59/83 12-cm trench mortar: the 61-series smoke/incendiary shells and the 76-series flares as secondary procurement items, and the 86-series proximity fuzes. The 86 proximity fuze makes it possible to achieve the same effect as with conventional fuzes, but with less ammunition and in a shorter period of time. The electromechanical proximity fuze causes the shell to explode at the ground clearance at which it will have maximum effect. The proximity fuze is equipped with a radar transmitter and receiver as well as an air-driven turbine generator as power supply. The product manufactured by the Norwegian firm Kongsberg is being requested. It is to be built under license in Switzerland, under the supervision of the Tavoro Company in Genf. The estimated cost of procurement of the proximity fuzes is 104 million francs.

69-Series Fixed Bridge

For the 69-series fixed bridge, the bearing capacity and width of this "medium girder bridge" purchased in Great Britain during the early 1970s will be increased. In particular, minimum stress limits and intermediate substructure braces have been provided for this purpose. This material is being purchased in Great Britain and in Switzerland.

Radio Equipment

The VHF and UHF on-board radio equipment for the HUNTER aircraft and the UHF ground radio system represent a logical extension of the improvements in and standardization of military-aircraft radio equipment which were begun in earlier procurement programs. The VHF and UHF on-board radios are being supplied by the American firm Magnavox, and the UHF ground radios by Rohde & Schwartz in Munich. A French on-board communications system is also being built into the HUNTER. The work on the HUNTER is being performed at the Emmen Aircraft Plant and by the Federal Military Air Base Administration.

Three SUPER PUMAs

The three SUPER PUMA transport helicopters supplied by the French manufacturer Aerospatiale are to be used for the transport of combat troops, supplies, and material, as well as for rescue mission, forest firefighting and disaster aid missions. This procurement item makes up for the transport capacity lost as a result of accidents with the ALOUETTE II and III. There is a long-term need for the procurement of helicopters in squadron quantity. For financial reasons, this plan is not included in the current phase of expansion. However, the available resources are such that it is possible to take advantage of a favorable option and make an advance purchase of three helicopters. The current choice of type need not be adhered to in later procurement programs. In the event of future purchases a new appraisal will be made, based on the then-current market situation.

Protective Gear and General Equipment

The 86-series 45000 C protective suits make up an initial procurement package designed to protect troops who would be at special risk during a mobilization phase. The entire army will later be provided with C-suits and new protective masks. Corresponding developments are currently under way. The 1986 procurement program will include a proposal to acquire the model which has been introduced in the French army; later packages are to include material developed in Switzerland.

The 86-series CO filter for the 74 protective mask is used in fortifications to protect troops against the carbon monoxide (CO) generated by gunfire and by flames. Today there are both collective and individual means of protection against CO. The individual equipment dates back to the 1950s and has a number of disadvantages which should be eliminated by the requested procurement item.

The 88-series field shelter consists of easily transportable, prefabricated, individual steel components. The procurement of 4500 field shelters will enable the infantry to dispense with building wooden shelters in the future, which will reduce the construction time for field fortifications in the event of mobilization by about one-fourth, and the need for wood by about 40 percent. The field shelter will enable troops posted at supporting positions and roadblocks to withstand the expected enemy artillery fire. The shelter will accommodate 12 men lying down or 18 seated. It can also serve as a first-aid station, command post, or supply dump. The shelter was developed by the firm Dr. Konig AG in Dietikon and by the Federal Department of Engineering and Fortifications. There are plans to procure similar material for the rapid construction of observation posts later on.

The 86 hearing protection kits will be issued to all troops as part of their personal equipment by the end of the 1980s. A hearing protection kit consists of the 86 hearing protection headset and two pairs of 86 ear plugs. One million hearing protection kits have been requested for

procurement. The hearing protection headset manufactured by the Swedish firm Peltor has been selected. Assembly and quality control will be performed at workshops for the handicapped in Switzerland.

Combat troops are currently equipped with the 64-series tents, which were most recently purchased under the 1983 war material budget. The 100,000 series-64 tents are intended for use by command personnel, air raid protection troops, and supply troops, as well as the units of the territorial service, the ammunition service and the military postal service. The tents measure 165 x 165 cm and can be buttoned together on all sides to construct larger or smaller tents. The contracts are to be awarded to Swiss suppliers on a competitive basis.

The 47 requested 140-kVA generator sets are to be used as power supplies for logistic facilities and installations such as base hospitals, workshops, fuel stations, etc. This will involve the secondary procurement of a generator set ten units of which are already being purchased to power the TAFLIR tactical aircraft radar system.

1986 Swiss Procurement Program

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>Requested Funding (Millions of francs)</u>	<u>Domestic Manufacture (Millions of francs)</u>	<u>Percentage (app.)</u>
<u>Infantry</u>	<u>1,040.0</u>		
Tank destroyer	941.0	617.0	86
Warhead with increased combat effectiveness for the DRAGON antitank missile	85.0	80.0	94
Longer-range flares for the flare gun	14.0	1.4	10
<u>Engineering and Fortifications</u>	<u>240.8</u>		
12-cm 59/83-series trench mortar	94.0	94.0	100
Ammunition for the 12-cm 59/83-series trench mortar	123.8	89.5	72
Improvement of the 69 fixed bridge	23.0	10.4	45
<u>Aircraft and Antiaircraft Units</u>	<u>101.9</u>		
VHF and UHF on-board radio equipment for the HUNTER	42.9	20.8	48
UHF ground radio system	13.0	0.9	7
Transport helicopter	46.0	0.5	1
<u>Individual Protective Gear and General Equipment</u>	<u>137.3</u>		
86-series C protective suits	11.2	3.4	30
86-series CO filters for the 74 protective mask	23.6	20.1	85
88-series field shelters	62.0	62.0	100
86-series hearing protection kits	16.2	6.5	40
64-series tents	14.0	14.0	100
140-kVA generator sets	10.3	6.6	64
<u>Total 1986 procurement program</u>	<u>1,520.0</u>	<u>1,027</u>	<u>67.5*</u>

*With indirect participation,
about 70 percent

1986 Swiss Defense Contracts

According to the 1986 estimate, Switzerland will spend 4.835 billion Swiss francs for national defense, specifically 229 million Swiss francs for civil defense (including 201 for civil protection*) and 4.606 billion Swiss francs for military defense. The projected breakdown is as follows (in millions of Swiss francs):

<u>Administration</u>	<u>195</u>
Military training	913
Pre- and extra-service training	27
Training facilities and installations	112
<u>Training</u>	<u>1,052</u>
Procurement of combat material	2,058
Facilities and installations	219
Maintenance and operation	1,082
<u>Physical combat-readiness</u>	<u>3,359</u>
<u>Military defense</u>	<u>4,606</u>

444 Million Francs for Military Construction and Acquisition of Land

The 1986 Construction Statement passed by the Swiss Federal Executive Council (the government) requested an investment of 443.57 million Swiss francs for military construction and acquisition of land. Of this amount, only 180 million Swiss francs are allocated to twelve military projects and four construction projects of the federal munitions plants as a direct result of equipment production decisions. Over 21 million Swiss francs are being spent on environmental measures.

*TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: Literal for "Zivilschutz."

The breakdown for the 443.57 million Swiss francs is as follows:

334.52 million Swiss francs for military construction and installations, with 65 million of this amount going into fortifications (these expenditures are to be further increased over the next few years)

21.8 million Swiss francs for the purchase of land and real estate

87.25 million Swiss francs for construction at the munitions plants. Of this amount:

- 57 million Swiss francs will go to construct the ground systems manufacturing plant for the Thun Federal Munitions Plant
- 7.95 million Swiss francs for an underground firing range
- 11.5 million Swiss francs for a plant to manufacture powdered propellant for the 90-series cartridge at the Wimmis Federal Powder Plant
- 5.45 million Swiss francs for final assembly buildings for missiles at the Emmen Federal Aircraft Plant
- 5.35 million Swiss francs to aid additional floors to a building at the Thun Federal Design Offices.

13114/13252

CSO: 3620/703

MILITARY

TURKEY

EDITORIAL EXAMINES DEFENSE INDUSTRY FUND

Istanbul DUNYA in Turkish 28 Apr 86 p 2

[Editorial by Tefvik Gungor under the "Out of Current Events" rubric: "The Directorate for the Development and Support of the Defense Industry"]

[Text] While the accumulated funds in the recently founded Fund for the Development and Support of the Defense Industry (SSGDF) are increasing, the organization in charge of administering those funds is also being established. The SSGDF will be administered along the lines of the Collective Housing and Public Partnership Directorate Administration. An "administration" similar to that model has been established and the head of the Collective Housing And Public Partnership Directorate Administration, Vahit Eldem, was appointed head of this new administration three months ago. Because of this appointment, which was not widely announced to the public, Vahit Eldem still runs the Collective Housing and Public Partnership Directorate by proxy but, due to his legal duties, his office is now in the general headquarters of the new Directorate.

One of the most debated topics at present is how the funds which should generate every year close to one-third or one-quarter of the General Budget can be evaluated.

It is estimated that the Fund will generate an annual expenditure potential close to \$500 million for the needs of the defense industry.

It is useful to examine, together with the body established to administer the fund, the possibilities that fund will generate. Because the SSGDF and the administration established for that purpose will make radical changes in the defense industry's system of purchases and investments implemented thus far in Turkey.

1. The administration of the Fund for the Development and Support of the Defense Industry Directorate is a "civil" one. This administrations will shoulder the responsibility of purchases and production in accordance "with the lists of needs and priorities supplied by the military sector."
2. The requirement till now in the regulations that "military personnel" brought to the Ministry of National Defense for set terms of office "must share in various ways and degrees the responsibility for purchases" for the duration of their turn of duty as a "requisite of the expertise needed in

matters of defense" will be eliminated.

3. Thus the possibility of a "civil administration" with the chief responsibility of being "consistently" in charge of purchases and investments emerges.

4. The Administration will also offer the chance to plan and meet "the needs of the defense system as a whole and in a 'balanced manner'." This will put an end to every force seeking to meet its own needs according to its strength and efforts.

5. Planning and meeting as a whole the needs of the defense system will enable the Administration to acquire expertise, get to know the markets and gain considerable bargaining strength.

Naturally, these developments in no way mean that the needs of "the defense system" would be identified, their particularities specified outside of the system. The system itself must specify without fail what means and materiel it needs and the particularities of those means. The contribution of the civil administration will be to provide financing possibilities according to the priorities and specifications of the list of needs and subsequently to secure the specified means and materiel under the best possible conditions.

12278

CSO: 3554/60

MILITARY

TURKEY

LOCALS OBJECTS TO NATO BASE EXPANSION

Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 1 May 86 pp 1,20

[Article by Mehmet Gazel]

[Text] Konya--A 30-member military delegation, which came to Konya from West Germany, is continuing its studies to assist in making changes in the Third Major Jet Training Base located on the Konya-Ankara highway. Meanwhile, residents of Karapinar and in the 21 plateau settlements in the area state they oppose construction of a NATO firing range and air base, which, it is claimed, will be built on 1,000 square km of land by expanding the NATO Firing Range that exists in the Karapinar Administrative District, and say, "We do not want to import noise pollution. What will the NATO firing range do to our greening wasteland?"

Air Bridge

It was learned that if the West German Air Force, which fires air missiles over Sicily, finds the Third Basic Jet Training Base located at Konya and a firing range appropriate in order to prevent losses suffered from the standpoint of time and reaches an agreement with Turkey, new runways and social installations will be built. All work will be completed within 6 months, and, if agreement is secured, the Third Major Jet Training Base on the Konya-Ankara highway, which houses the early-warning AWACS aircraft, will be modernized and, in this way, an air bridge by means of airplanes between West Germany and Turkey will be established.

It is asserted that 2,000 West Germans will work alongside Turkish soldiers and technicians at the training base and that a Phantom fleet will be formed as at Eskisehir. It was also learned that West German planes will fire land missiles in the area adjacent to the base and above-sea missiles over the Mediterranean Sea. It was reported that the West German Air Force contingent stationed at the Third Basic Jet Training Base will test land missiles in the area between the Konya-Ankara highway and the Aksaray road, which is used as a firing range by the F-111 planes based at Incirlik. It is asserted that official talks between Turkey and West Germany may begin in May, after the German military delegation leaves Turkey.

"Productive Land Will Be Taken"

Meanwhile, residents of Karapinar stated that they oppose the construction of facilities on 1,000 square km of land. The villagers, who oppose the facilities,

claimed that farmland will be expropriated and that their standard of living will fall. Those residing in the fields asserted that the firing range will create noise pollution and said, "We do not want to import noise."

Karapinar Municipal Chairman Tevfik Corakci reported that productive land which provides a livelihood for 15,000 families will be taken from them to build the NATO firing range and will create unemployment. Chairman Corakci stated:

"Efforts have been made for years to prevent erosion in our district. If a firing range is constructed, land must be set aside for families whose land will be taken, and jobs must be made available for them. Our basic wish is to have the subject clarified at once. Have it announced without delay whether or not a NATO firing range will be built in Karapinar."

Settlements Named

It has been learned that, if the artillery firing range established in 1969 near the Karapinar Administrative District by decision of the General Staff Directorate will definitely be transformed into a NATO firing range, the plateau settlements that could lie within the boundaries of the air base and firing range are:

Ugur, Hatip, Koksai, Girginli, Maviler, Inciler, Deper, Kocakerler, Yirci, Akkas, Catmalioba, Akyayla, Ethemtartanlar, Cilaga, Kosalak, Bozakli, Cesurtolu, Samik, Inoba, Mugayitli, and Korabdullah.

"Will All Our Work Be Futile?"

Several of those living in the area that may be included within the boundaries of the Karapinar Air Base and expanded military base stated:

Mehmet Gokce: "I am afraid, not that our land will be seized, but that our children will be crippled. If land is taken from us, the state must give us land."

Sehriban Ceyhan: "We have made a great effort to protect our land from erosion. Will all our work be in vain?"

Aaci Osman Isikli: "We live on the Inoba plateau. I do not want noise pollution on our doorstep. I fear that the land on which we were born and raised will be taken from us."

11673

CSO: 3554/65

ECONOMIC

FINLAND

MASS LAYOFFS IN SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY AS SOVIETS CUT ORDERS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 7 Jun 86 Sect III p 6

[Article by Jørgen D. Simonsen]

[Text] Two Finnish concerns, Valmet and Wartsila, have plans of a merger to rescue the Finnish shipbuilding industry through the present crisis.

The Finnish shipbuilding industry will have to lay off 4,000 workers within the next 2 years to get safely through the present international shipbuilding crisis. This will take place without any form of state subsidies by way of a major merger of the two shipbuilding concerns, the state-owned Valmet and the privately-owned Wartsila.

The shipbuilding crisis has had its effect on Finnish shipyards at a much later date than in other countries because of the steady flow throughout the years of new construction orders from the Soviet Union, which, however, is decreasing sharply. The merger is scheduled for completion in the early part of 1987.

Largest in Paper Production

Valmet and Wartsila, so far, have in principle agreed to combine their shipbuilding activities and paper industries into two new enterprises. The shipbuilding sector will have a turnover of 3-4 billion Finnish marks (5.4-6.4 billion Danish kroner), and the paper industry 2.5-3 billion marks (4-5.4 billion Danish kroner). Wartsila will own 70 percent of the shares of the new large shipyard and Valmet 30 percent. Valmet will be the major owner of the paper industry, which will be the world's largest, and Wartsila will own 35 percent of the shares.

As a result of the merger, which is supported by the Finnish Ministry of Trade and Industry, the number of employees of the paper enterprise will remain at its present level of 5,500. In the course of 2 years, the number of employees of the shipbuilding sector will have to be reduced from 10,000 to approximately 6,000.

"If we had continued as hitherto, there would have been no shipbuilding industry left in the country," says Valmet chief Matti Kankaanpää.

Wartsila has shipyards in Turku (Åbo), Perno and Helsinki and specializes in the construction of icebreakers, luxury liners and special ships.

Valmet has shipyards in Helsinki, Turku and Kotka and has largely specialized in the construction of special transport vessels and exploratory vessels.

Both shipyards are moreover involved in the construction of machinery, for example, for the paper industry and within the off-shore drilling sector.

7262

CSO: 3613/151

ECONOMIC

FINLAND

GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC POLICY REPORT STRESSES SAVINGS, EXPORTS

Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 14 May 86 p 10

[Article: "Exports and Savings to be Stressed"]

[Text] Next year, economic policy will stress savings and exports. The prospects of exporting goods to the Western countries have improved and there seems to be a greater willingness to invest than previously believed, according to a report on economic policy that the government presented to parliament last Tuesday.

The government stresses in its report, however, that next year's budget should not be based on the assumption that demand should be stimulated significantly. In the report, the government also advocates quick approval of the proposed energy tax reform and promises new tax breaks for corporations.

In the past, economic policy has been based on the assumption that the economy will bottom out next year. Now this prediction has changed, however. The prospects of increasing exports to the West have improved and there seems to be a greater willingness to invest than previously believed. In addition, disposable household incomes are increasing.

Nevertheless, the economic prospects for next year are characterized as somewhat unclear. The uncertainty is based on oil prices and the significant reduction in Finnish exports to the East.

Businesses do not believe, however, that production will be lower than it is this year. The wage agreements, the reform in corporate taxes, and the reduction in interest rates have increased corporate faith in the prospects for 1987. It is also possible that the overall increase in production will not be dampened significantly. The economic downturn is expected to be minor, assuming that the reduction in exports to the East can be limited.

2-Percent Increase

The government report indicates that a 2-percent increase in government spending is a realistic goal for next year. This cautious approach means that net borrowing by the state could increase by no more than 5 billion

markkas over this year's level. Income taxes would be reduced by 1.5 billion markkas, in conjunction with the wage agreements. State prices and fees would be increased by amounts corresponding to the increases in production costs.

The report indicates that subsidies to increase employment could be raised substantially over this year's level. In addition, allocations for the administrative functions of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry could be reduced, since the responsibility of the state for overproduction marketing is being reduced.

The farm income law will be in effect for 2 more years.

The government intends to make sharp increases in allocations for research, road construction and maintenance, and welfare.

Development assistance will be funded "according to accepted principles." The government expresses concern for local economies. The government believes that municipal expenditures should correspond to the general economic trend, so that the rate of taxation does not increase and the cost distribution between municipality and state does not change. If the average rate of taxation remains unchanged, then municipal spending for consumption could experience a real increase of no more than 2.5 percent and municipal investments could increase by 1.5 percent, according to the report.

New Rules On Labor Market

The government intends to study how the rules for overall wage agreements on the labor market could be changed before the next round of negotiations.

The report characterizes the situation on the labor market this spring as problematic. It also says that the wage increases that were approved were larger than they should be, considering Finland's relative competitive strength. Over 200,000 workers have been eliminated from the overall agreement and strikes have disrupted many sectors, according to the report. Tuesday's income-policy report to parliament was the last by this government. As a result, the government also wanted to analyze the effect its program has had. It is stated, for example, that a high level of employment has been one of the government's main goals. The report states that unemployment among people under 55 has been reduced somewhat since the beginning of 1983. Although unemployment has risen slightly, the new system of unemployment pensions has improved the situation, according to the government.

Support To Export Industries

The economic policy report was presented to parliament by Finance Minister Esko Ollila. He said that strong measures would be needed to improve the competitive strength of export industries. The proposed energy tax reform will provide strong support for this effort.

According to Ollila, the government also believes that an additional drop in the interest rate will be needed.

Ollila also said that the government wanted to draw attention to the country's need to maintain a high level of trade with the Soviet Union.

9336

CSO: 3650/221

ECONOMIC

GREECE

GREEK-ISRAELI COOPERATION ON TOURISM DISCUSSED

Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 25-26 May 86 p 1

[Text] The arrival in Greece of Mr. Sharir, Israeli minister of tourism, is regarded by those in the tourist business as a positive step toward surmounting significant obstacles in the effort to regain the American tourist market. Beyond the special political significance justly attributed to the special meeting between the Greek prime minister and the Israeli minister, their two countries have agreed to cooperate on tourism. Their cooperation will take the form of "common programs to attract American tourists" and "bilateral efforts to search for new tourist markets." Even this cooperation does not get immediate positive results, at any rate it will markedly limit the shrinking flow of tourists from the United States to Greece, due mainly to terrorist incidents in the Mediterranean.

This is because American Jews decisively control both the mass media (in the individual states as well as across the country) and the private tourist business that directs the masses of American tourists.

Athenian tourist business circles emphasized that no effort to promote Greek tourism in the United States will succeed without Israel's cooperation. They also stressed that Greece's investment of 450 million drachmas (3 million dollars) in that promotion will not pay off without it, at the very moment when all the tourism-oriented countries of Europe (especially Spain and Italy) have cut short their promotional effort in the United States immediately after the Libyan crisis.

At the same time, officials of the Greek Foreign Ministry have not hidden their disappointment with the Greek government's heretofore negative openings to Arab countries. These openings have paid off neither economically (despite the "mammoth agreements") nor in terms of tourism. On the contrary, those officials point out, they have so far hurt Greece.

12570/13252
CSO: 3521/153

ECONOMIC

GREECE

LAYOFFS AT STATE ENTERPRISES DISCUSSED

Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 21 May 86 p 2

[Text] According to government calculations, approximately 10,000 workers, or 30 percent of the 35,000-strong work force of ailing enterprises, will be laid off in an effort to make those enterprises sound. This was reported by the coordinating committee of the ailing enterprises' unions.

As the coordinating committee's representatives mentioned at a press conference yesterday, the layoffs will take place in stages and in accordance with the plans for making the ailing enterprises sound.

Moreover, a representative of the workers of the "Peiraiki-Patraiki" [P.-P.] companies mentioned that a top official of that group of firms openly stated that in the first phase, 1,000 workers of P.-P. will be laid off within the framework of making the enterprises sound and viable.

Furthermore, a representative of the workers' unions of the Skalistiri group mentioned that its management announced that it will soon lay off 540 workers from the Magnesite Section. The representative added that management is suggesting to the workers that they leave with a severance pay of 500,000 drachmas.

Yesterday, the representatives of the coordinating committee of the unions emphasized that the government, and in particular the deputy minister of industry (who is handling the matter of the ailing enterprises), as well as the Organization for the Reorganization of Enterprises, totally ignored the cooperation of the worker's unions in the effort to make the enterprises sound.

The coordinating committee pointed out that the ailing enterprises' workers will oppose measures that provide for layoffs and that they will protect their right to work.

12570/13252
CSO: 3521/153

ECONOMICS

TURKEY

INVESTMENT PROGRAM FOR EASTERN TURKEY

Ozal Outlines Plan

Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 1 May 86 p 8

[Excerpt] Ankara--On last night's television program, "Inside the Administration," Prime Minister Turgut Ozal reported on investments being made in eastern and south-eastern Anatolia and the GAP [Southern Anatolia Project] and announced his views on achievements made in foreign affairs.

Ozal, who asserted that, to date, balance between regions has not been able to be achieved in the development of Turkey, stated, "A person from an area whose development is delayed will throw a blanket over his shoulder and migrate to a large city for the sake of a loaf of bread. You cannot stop this by the use of force. The only force that can stop it is intelligent economic policy." Ozal, who claimed that great efforts are being expended to reduce differences between developed and underdeveloped regions as quickly as possible, stated, "Of course, our goal is not equal poverty, but the sharing of largesse."

Expectations for Turkey

On this week's "Inside the Administration" program, various graphics were shown on the screen in the segment dealing with investments being made in eastern and south-eastern Anatolia. During this time, a speaker who talked via telephone also provided information about work being conducted. On the program, it was stated that Turkey's number-one problem is unemployment and that the cause for the problem of unemployment lies in the regions whose development is delayed. In this segment, which noted that investments in the east and southeast will reach a trillion liras, it was stated:

"Even if there are underdeveloped regions in our nation today, this is no reason for despair. It is our hope to triple development in Turkey. The enormous economic strength that we have been unable to utilize adequately is like a walnut ready to explode in these regions. The neglect of hundreds of years cannot be repaired in a day."

It was reported that measures taken in recent years and special incentives in eastern and southeastern Anatolia have raised the standard of living of workers and that the private sector is also being supported by investments in the region. It was said:

"Not only investments have been taken to eastern and southeastern Anatolia, but services as well. By the end of this year, over 35 percent of the villages in the region will have telephones, and by the end of 1988, all administrative districts will have fully automated phone service."

GAP and Turkey

"Inside the Administration", which explained that efforts are continuing to take drinking water, health personnel, and other services to villages, said in this segment of the program:

"The state is assigning resource upon resource in order to complete this project as quickly as possible. Today, the total amount of land being irrigated by the government is 2 million hectares. Another 1.8 million hectares will be irrigated when the GAP is completed. In other words, Turkey's agricultural strength will double."

Details Given

Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 1 May 86 p 8

[Article by Yalcin Malgil]

[Text] Ankara--Minister of Industry and Trade Cahit Aral stated, "Every sort of investment from prisons to schools, from dams to irrigation projects will be made in the region in order to reverse the fortunes of the east." Aral said that investments in southeastern Anatolia alone will surpass a trillion liras.

Aral reported that investment work is being accelerated on topics decided upon during Prime Minister Turgut Ozal's visits last year to Malatya, Elazig, Bitlis, Bingol, Mus, Siirt, Diyarbakir, and Mardin provinces.

Dam, Irrigation Projects

Aral reported that a 74-meter-high, earth and rock-fill dam and hydroelectric power plant will be built on the Batman Stream for the purpose of irrigation and energy production and said:

"With the Batman dam, it has been planned that 38,000 hectares of land will be irrigated and an average of 483 million kilowatt-hours of energy will be produced per year. The Batman dam will cost 26,671,300,000 liras.

"The Ilisu Dam, to be constructed on the Dicle River, will be 130-meters-high. The dam will produce 3,830,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of energy and will cost 406,500,000,000 liras.

"Land totalling 3,300 hectares will be irrigated by the Kozlu flow regulator on the Garzan Stream and another 400 hectares by water collected at the Garzancaffan reservoir. From the entire project, 1.73 billion liras have been assigned for the Garzan regulator and for construction work.

Mineral Exploration

Aral noted that the MTA [Mining Research Institute] began exploration in the southeast Anatolian region in 1972 and, at the completion of its studies, established total reserves of 24 million tons of copper, zinc, and sulphur and said that Etibank will begin its work.

When announcing services that will be taken to southeast Anatolia, Aral said that, for example, by 1987, electricity will be provided to 60 villages in Siirt Province, a 300-person student dormitory will be built in Siirt, the Batman Government Hospital will be constructed, and 130 beds will be added to the Siirt Government Hospital.

Highway, Railroad Network

Aral pointed out that the railroad, which has reached Kurtalan in the southeast, will extend to Kurtalan, Siirt, and Cizre and the Iraqi border and stated that "priority work is being conducted on five projects."

The minister of industry and trade noted that work is continuing on the highways and said:

"The construction of highways within the communications major plan was accelerated. The construction and asphaltting of all roads within the framework of this plan will be completed on time. A 95-km road from Siirt to Pervari administrative district, a 62-km road to Sirvan administrative district, and roads to other administrative districts of various lengths were included in the program, and asphaltting has begun."

Minister of Industry and Trade Aral reported that the government has also placed emphasis on health clinics and infirmaries. He said, "Money has been sent for the construction and repair of health clinics and infirmaries that are under the jurisdiction of governors. Ninety million liras were sent to the Siirt governor alone for this purpose."

Aral announced that an investment of billions of liras is being made in the east for the construction of public educational centers, regional boarding schools, teachers' housing, buildings to be assigned to the security directorate, small industrial centers, markets, service buildings, and fruit and vegetable and cold-air depots. Aral stated that completion of a large proportion of these investments, which are included in DPT [State Planning Organization] reports, is planned by the end of 1987. He said, "We are reversing the east's misfortunes."

11673

CSO: 3554/66

ECONOMIC

TURKEY

BRIEFS

WORKERS' SEVERANCE PAY PETITION--Officials of the Istanbul branches of ten trade unions affiliated with the Turkish Confederation of Labor [TURK-IS] have said that 30,000 members of their unions have signed a petition addressed to the Office of the President of the Turkish Grand National Assembly against the passage of the "Severance Pay Fund Law." The petition states that the new law would abolish the severance pay rights acquired by legislation and developed through collective agreements over the past 50 years. It also asks for the establishment of unemployment insurance and for measures to insure that severance pay is paid as soon as it is due. Union officials expect over 100,000 to sign the petition. [Summary] [Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 24 Apr 86 p 3] /12913

FIRST QUARTER INVESTMENTS--Ankara--During the first quarter of 1986 the State Planning Organization issued incentive certificates for 756 investment projects with a total cost of over 1.5 trillion liras. The Mediterranean region received 65 projects valued at 242.3 billion liras, rising from 5.2 percent of total investments in the first quarter of 1985 to 16.1 percent in the first quarter of 1986; the increase in share of total investments for the Southeast Anatolia region was from 8.7 to 15.8 percent, with 43 projects valued at 238.9 billion liras. The figures for the other regions are: Marmara, 586.8 billion liras, 294 projects, 39 percent; Anatolia, 248.2 billion, 117 projects; Aegean, 91.6 billion, 106 projects; Black Sea, 62.9 billion, 85 projects; and Eastern Anatolia, in last place, 37.3 billion, 46 projects. [Summary] [Istanbul DUNYA in Turkish 24 Apr 86 p 9] /12913

IZMIR CANAL, WATER PROJECTS--Izmir--The U.S. consulting firm "Camp Dresser and McKee International" has been awarded a 2-year contract to carry out the technical coordination of the first stages of the "Buyuk Grand Canal" and "Grand Water" projects of Greater Izmir Municipality. The first project is designed to save the Izmir Gulf and the second to solve Izmir's water problem. The firm's fees of \$1.14 million per year will be financed by World Bank credits. Both projects will be completed with World Bank credits. [Summary] [Istanbul DUNYA in Turkish 24 Apr 86 p 2] /12913

BOSPORUS PRICES EXPLODE AFTER LAW PASSES--Following the recent passage a law enabling the sale of immovable property to foreign nationals, in particular to buyers from the Gulf and Saudi Arabia, the prices of certain properties and building land on the shores of the Bosphorus have gone up overnight. Property men say that an architect-restored timber villa on the eastern bank of the

Bosporus, put up for sale for 500 million liras before a similar law was annulled by the Constitutional Court last year, could now easily find an Arab buyer for 1 billion liras. It is also claimed that as a result of the new law and due to lack of sufficient funds by the Istanbul Municipality, some of the 24 groves on the Bosporus that the municipality was to acquire and open up to the public may now be sold to the Arabs. [Summary] [Istanbul MILLIYET IN Turkish 24 Apr 86 pp 1,8] /12913

INFLATION RATE--Paris, 18 June (AA)--The inflation rate in Turkey is tenfolds of the average of the European Community, the Organization for Economic and Cooperation and Development (OECD) sources reported Tuesday. While the average price increases in Turkey is 35.6 percent yearly, it is 3.5 in the European Community countries, the same sources said. [Excerpt] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 18 Jun 86 TA] /12913

DEVELOPMENT BANK LOAN--An agreement was signed in Washington on a \$300 million loan to be extended to Turkey by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. According to the agreement, which was approved by the Council of Ministers and published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE, the loan will be used in developing the financial sector in Turkey, increasing productivity, and strengthening the capital and money markets and the banking sector. The bank will also provide Turkey with technical aid to this end. [Summary] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 13 Jun 86 TA] /12913

COMMERCIAL STOCK TO NEW YORK--A \$150 million loan agreement has been signed between the Turkish Central Bank and 28 foreign banks in London to enable Turkey to export short-term commercial stock to the New York Stock Exchange. The market discount rates will be applicable to the stock. The Central Bank joined the New York Commercial Stock Exchange on 20 March. [Excerpt] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 30 May 86 TA] /12913

CSO: 3554/398

ENERGY

DENMARK

GOVERNMENT REACHES AGREEMENT WITH SDP ON POWER PROGRAM

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 7 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by Morten Larsen]

[Text] The government has agreed with the Social Democratic Party on an expansion of the power production in the coming years. The agreement comprises the development and construction of decentralized combined power and district heating plants, capable of providing fairly small towns with power and district heating and which may utilize natural gas, refuse and biogas, among other things.

The next decade will see a change in the Danish power supply system, with part of the power being supplied by fairly small combined power and district heating plants, which, at the same time, will provide fairly small towns with district heating.

This is the consequence of an agreement on expansion of the power supply system entered into by the government with the Social Democratic Party yesterday.

The agreement opens up the possibility of building new, large power plants according to the traditional pattern but stipulates, at the same time, that decentralized combined power and district heating plants with a total installed effect of 450 megawatts will have to be developed and built by 1995.

The plants will be based on domestic energy sources in the form of natural gas, straw, wood chips, refuse and biogas.

The initial phase of this expansion program will be a pilot and demonstration program involving a total power effect of 80-100 megawatts, the major part of which will be placed within the ELSAM [Organization for Coordination of Electric Power in Jutland and Funen] area. The first plants are scheduled to be in operation within the next 2 to 4 years, and all pilot plants are scheduled to be in operation in the course of the next 5 years.

The continued expansion of decentralized combined power and district heating plants is scheduled to take place by 1995. The ELSAM area will then have

plants with a total effect of 300 megawatts, while the remainder of the plants will be within the area of ELKRAFT [Organization for Coordination of Electric Power in Zealand and Lolland-Falster], which covers the area to the east of the Great Belt.

Danish consumers will be paying the same for power from small power plants as for power from the large ones, while heating customers of decentralized plants will be paying the same price for heating from decentralized combined power and district heating plants as from combined power and district heating plants fired with the same fuel.

Surpluses or deficits of small combined power and district heating plants may either accrue to the power plants generally, or agreements may be made locally for individual plants or groups of plants to share surpluses and deficits.

These principles will also apply if other organizations than power plants establish small combined power and district heating plants.

The agreement between the government and the Social Democratic Party, furthermore, involves the preparation by the special energy savings committee under the Ministry of Industry of an action program for continued savings, and Minister of Energy Svend Erik Hovmand (Liberal Party) will, moreover, start an energy savings research program.

7262

CS0: 3613/151

ENERGY

FINLAND

PETITION CAMPAIGN STARTED IN EFFORT TO END NUCLEAR ENERGY

Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 16 May 86 p 14.

[Article: "Signatures, Money Against Nuclear Power"]

[Text] The Citizens' Committee Against Nuclear Power has begun collecting signatures on a citizens' petition against nuclear power. Members hope that as many people as possible will sign the text, which states that, "Nuclear power must be phased out." The petition will be delivered to the government this fall.

At the same time, the committee is also collecting money to open an independent energy information office.

Because of the nuclear accident in the Soviet Union, the opponents of nuclear power now have the wind in their sails. Now that the public has seen that such accidents really can occur and that they have serious consequences, the opponents of nuclear power are beginning a strong offensive.

Nuclear opponents want to get public opinion on their side once and for all and, thus, convince the politicians that the Finnish people do not want more nuclear power, but want to phase out what we now have.

The citizens' petition will be distributed by both private individuals and local organizations of the committee. The petition states that nuclear power should be phased out because of the risks that accompany both energy production and nuclear waste disposal.

"Consequently, the government of Finland should design an energy program based on human safety, the requirements of the environment, energy savings, decentralized electricity production, and renewable energy resources," the petition states.

According to the citizens' committee, the accident at Chernobyl clearly demonstrated the nature of official sources of information. The most important objective was to calm people down, not to satisfy the need for informative information.

The committee asks if it is possible to rely on the information on nuclear power that is provided by the power companies and the authorities. The

committee then answers its own question by saying that the only possibility for obtaining reliable information is to organize an independent body for energy information.

Independent Information Office

The Citizens' Committee Against Nuclear Power, which consists of just over 20 organizations, has also decided to collect funds to establish an independent energy information office that will be entirely outside the sphere of the power companies and the government.

According to Ulla Klotzer, one of the committee's driving forces, at least 100,000 markkas will be needed to begin this activity. This is what would be needed during the first 6 months. After that, she hopes that the information office could operate on various contributions and subsidies.

"We had plans for this office last fall, but it never materialized. People believed that everything was in place for construction of more nuclear power plants. Now the situation is completely different," Klotzer said.

The energy information office would compile information from both domestic and foreign studies and present it in a readily understood form. If needed, the office could conduct or commission its own investigations. It could also cooperate with similar organizations in other countries.

9336

CSO: 3650/221

ENERGY

TURKEY

BRIEFS

OIL PRICE EFFECTS--BUSIAD [Bursa Association of Industrialists and Businessmen] has released its report evaluating 3-month economic developments. The BUSIAD report noted that, whereas falling oil prices have a positive effect on developed countries, 1986 will not be an easy year for Turkey and pointed out that, for this reason, it will be useful to examine government policy relative to developments in the world economy. The report's introduction stated, "From Turkey's point of view, foreign debt and interest payments will continue to be serious in 1986." The report stressed that an increase in exportation is very important from the standpoint of the maintenance of the economic policy being pursued and, characterizing developments made since 1980 as successful, stated, "For Turkey, 1986 is very important from the standpoint of exportation. The reason this is primary is that it is possible for falling oil prices to affect our exportation negatively. Reduced exportation is a possibility for Turkey, for whom a significant proportion of exportation is connected with the importation of oil or is conducted with oil-exporting nations. This is because Middle-East countries, whose oil revenues are falling, expect to reduce importation as well. Evidence of this is already apparent today. Meanwhile, it is claimed that the low level of oil prices will continue for 2 years. If this prediction is correct, problems related to exportation will also continue. In the light of these developments, it will be beneficial for our government to engage in work to encourage short, moderate, and long-term exportation. The importation policy being applied has been debated in our country for years. Attempts are being made to open up our industries to foreign competition through the liberalization of importation. There is no doubt that the policy being pursued is correct in principle for our nation, which is making an effort to be open to the world." [Text] [Istanbul DUNYA in Turkish 5 May 86 p 3] 11673

LOW-CALORIE COAL TECHNOLOGY--The international cooperation agreement dealing with "low-volatile, high-yield fuel technology and research" put into effect within the framework of the United Nations' development program and signed by Turkey last November has been ratified by the Council of Ministers. Through the agreement, which was published in the RESMI GAZETE, the goal is to regionally and nationwide burn and enrich fuel in parallel with low-calorie coal technology, to potentially produce synthetic fuel, to reduce the usage of fuel that must be imported for the production of electricity in particular by means of the use of low-calorie coal or the substitution of this technology for imported fuel. [Text] [Istanbul DUNYA in Turkish 5 May 86 p 3] 11673

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